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CARPENTER'S AMERICAN PROSE.*

PROFESSOR CARPENTER'S volume may be regarded as a natural supplement of Mr. Craik's "English Prose," just as the latter was a fitting complement of Mr. Humphry Ward's "English Poets," which in turn had been the inevitable outcome of M. Crépet's "Les Poètes français." A prettier example of literary evolution, or rather of the spread of literary influences, is not often met with, but as a rule it does not take several decades for a French idea to cross the Atlantic. Perhaps, however, if a book similar to Professor Carpenter's had appeared ten years ago, it would not have found a public ready for it, or so large a body of critics to be drawn on for the special introductions, or a sufficient abundance of uncopyrighted works to serve as material for specimens in case of need. Indeed, if one may judge from the refusal of Holmes's publishers to permit the inclusion of extracts from his writings in the present volume, one is warranted in inferring that any earlier attempt to give a similar conspectus of our prose literature might have been distinctly premature. It may even be doubted whether the general editor could have shown so conclusively in his introduction the right of his work to an independent existence had he not been aided within the last decade by the labors of critics resolute to disengage the national note in our literature, chief among whom, as it seems to me, is the genial though patriotically zealous figure of Professor Brander Matthews.

As I happen to be one of the "various writers" honored with a share in the production of this book, I may, perhaps, be excused by my collaborators for saying that in my judgment Professor Carpenter's introductory essay is the best thing in the volume. I have found nowhere else such a clear, concise, dignified and conclusive exposition of the fact that we Americans have a literature of our own that is worth studying. There is not a trace in it of the provincial, or rather colonial, desire to tuck one's head under the Mother Country's wing; at the same time the note of shrill assertiveness characteristic of the half-grown boy eager to cut his parents' acquaintance is nowhere to be discovered. It is admitted freely, by implication, if not explicitly, that American poetry possesses as a whole no very great charm or value, and that our prose, which is our normal mode of utterance, just as it was that of the Romans, is richer in ideas than in beauty. But it is resolutely maintained that "our prose literature in particular consists largely of what may be described as the ideas of individuals on matters of wide general interest, presented for adoption, as a series of resolutions might be, to the assembly

**American Prose.* Selections with critical introductions by various writers and a general introduction. Edited by George Rice Carpenter, Professor of Rhetoric and English Composition in Columbia University. New York, The Macmillan Company. 1898. 12mo. Pp. xviii+465.

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of the people." This civic note, as it may be called, of American prose is also a democratic note and represents the average American of the nineteenth century just as thoroughly as the free, imaginative note represented the Englishman of Elizabeth's reign. But when a literature possesses a note peculiar to the people that express themselves in it, it is an original national literature, no matter what language it be written in or what relative amount of charm or beauty it may contain. We shall not, if we are wise, agree with half, or even a tithe, of the claims of universal excellence made for our literature by overzealous patriots, but, just as truly, we shall not commit the mistake of failing to acknowledge the original note that Professor Carpenter and other judicious critics have pointed out.

With regard now to the value of the most characteristic and original branch of our literature, to wit—our prose, Professor Carpenter has some things to say that may astonish our more timid critics. He believes that during the period in which we have been writing good prose, that is to say during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, we have done work that enables us to rank ourselves among the four nations that have created the greatest modern prose literatures; in other words, we rank with Great Britain, France and Germany. Both British and French literatures are, of course, distinctly above our own "in range and power," but the latter may "fairly be considered, according to the critic's tastes and standards, as superior to German prose literature, as, on the whole, equal to it, or, perhaps, as slightly inferior to it." A truer balance could hardly be made, nor should it be imagined that the prose literatures of the nations placed below us in the scale are at all contemptible. Perhaps, indeed, as Professor Carpenter admits, we are inferior to most foreign peoples in respect to the æsthetic qualities of style, for the civic note requires plain, unadorned diction; but, on the other hand, our freedom from the temptation to cultivate preciosities of style may in part account for the comparatively high rank to be assigned to our prose literature in its entirety.

Passing now from the editor and his introduction to a consideration of the body of the book, we perceive that, like its predecessors, it has two different publics in view. It is likely to appeal to the general reader, who will get from it a bird's-eye view of two centuries of our prose literature, to say nothing of the pleasure to be derived from reading what competent critics have to say of their favorite writers. It is likely also to be useful as a text-book in high schools and colleges, since it contains a large quantity of those specimens dear to the heart of the average teacher of literature, as well as a sufficient apparatus of biographical and bibliographical data. Of these two uses it seems to me that the volume subserves the former more thoroughly than it does the latter, because even its experienced editor has not been able to make his sixteen contributors work in entire unison; but I am quite sure that in the hands of a judicious teacher it would become an excellent manual for an advanced class in American literature.

The first test one naturally applies to such a book is the determination of the principles of selection that have been followed by its editor. The present volume stands this test admirably. Scarcely a single writer is included about whose fitness for such an honor there could be any question. Indeed, some readers may be inclined to accuse Professor Carpenter of illiberality in not having found room for more than twenty-five of our prose writers. They will confess to the propriety of omitting all living authors, but they may perhaps ask: "Where are George Bancroft, Channing, Margaret Fuller, Mrs. Jackson ('H. H.'), Sylvester Judd, whose 'Margaret' used to be so praised, Kennedy, Melville, Simms, Whipple, Willis, Theodore Winthrop and William Wirt?"

To this inquiry the editor would probably reply with truth that his book is not designed to be a history of American prose or to compete with any of the numerous "Libraries" on the market, and that none of these authors is great enough, whether from the point of view of style or from that of matter, to be ranked among our best writers. To such an answer I, at least, could not reply. Not one of the authors named above can fairly be ranked with those Professor Carpenter has selected, even Simms, who has been admitted into the "American Men of Letters" series, possessing, for the purposes of this book at least, chiefly an historical importance which might easily have been brought out, but has not been, in the essay on Cooper. In this connection I may express the regret that more grouping of authors was not attempted in the introductions, which would not have materially increased the size of the volume and would have rendered it still more useful as a text-book. I wish, too, that the appendix, which includes a few short extracts from seventeenth and eighteenth century writers had been made longer by a page or two taken from those picturesque Virginians, Robert Beverly and Colonel William Byrd. But these are trifles that are as nothing when balanced against the service Professor Carpenter has done by refusing to cumber his book with authors whose merits are accepted mainly on tradition.

With regard to the writers included it is easy to see that they fall naturally into four main groups, to which a fifth may be added to accommodate the few stragglers. First we have the theologians represented by Cotton Mather, who, indeed, stands rather for ecclesiastical history, and Jonathan Edwards. These two great men are typical of the Puritan period of our literature, which after 1750 gave place to the political period. The latter is represented by seven publicists, stretching from Benjamin Franklin to George William Curtis, and to these we may legitimately add General Grant, who is admitted on account of his famous memoirs, but whose value as a writer is intimately dependent upon his position as a public character. Besides those just named, this group includes Washington, Thomas Paine, Jefferson, Webster and Lincoln. Obviously the civic note which Professor Carpenter takes to be dominant in our literature is most conspicuous here, but just as plainly it is found in the two theologians, in Motley and Lowell and Whitman and Emerson, and even in some of the writers of the third group—the novelists and romancers. Of these latter, eight are taken as representatives; Charles Brockden Brown, Washington Irving, Cooper, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Poe, Holmes and Mrs. Stowe. Poe, Holmes and Longfellow, together with Lowell, Emerson and Whitman, stand for the fact, noticeable in other literatures, that the prose of poets is generally of good quality. Irving and, to a less degree, Cooper link themselves also to the next group, that of the historians, to which, in spite of the fact that Americans are acknowledged to have succeeded eminently in writing history, only three names are admitted—those of Prescott, Motley and Parkman. In criticism Lowell's great name is alone in evidence, unless Whitman's miscellaneous prose be considered warrant for bringing together two most antipathetical writers. In philosophy Emerson stands alone, a congenial position which must also be allowed to Thoreau.

These are the twenty-five writers whom Professor Carpenter has chosen to illustrate the quality of our prose literature. The classes into which they fall illustrate its range. Obviously theology and history, if considered in themselves, are not fairly treated; but just as obviously they have been liberally treated from the point of view of literature—the only legitimate one for the editor to take. The publicists have been generously dealt with, but after all they best represent that civic note which is our literature's chief characteristic. In criticism we have clearly had only one writer of classical excellence—

Lowell ; nor will the uniqueness of Emerson, Thoreau and Whitman, and their right to representation in such a book be seriously disputed. In the domain of imaginative prose we have not done superlatively well, but that we have done more than fairly is abundantly proved by this volume. Longfellow's, the only doubtful name, at least illustrates the civic note, while Brockden Brown, the only writer in the group whose historical value is predominant, is better worth reading for his intrinsic merits than the general public seems willing to admit. And when all is said, Cooper, Irving, Poe and Hawthorne are writers of fiction who would both ennoble and distinguish any literature.

As for the critical treatment accorded these writers in the special introductions it is needless to say that it varies in merit, but that on the whole it is quite satisfactory. Those introductions that fail to come up to the teacher's requirements, because they lay little stress on formal style and other matters of pedagogical interest, are often precisely the ones that will most attract the average reader, because they bring out points which only the living critic that wrote them could well have dealt with. An example in point is Colonel Higginson's very interesting defense of Thoreau against Lowell's criticism. Thus we see that the book rarely fails to appeal to at least one of the classes of readers for whom it is designed. Sometimes it appeals admirably to both, as in the case of Professor Matthews's introduction to Irving, which brings out in a masterly manner that writer's often underestimated originality and his influence upon subsequent American literature. With this essay by Professor Matthews I am inclined to rank that on Emerson by Professor Santayana, which, while from its subject it could hardly appeal to a schoolboy, will be found most suggestive by the more matured student. Personally I agree with the same able critic's estimate of Walt Whitman, but I am not sure that it would not have been better to commit that eccentric personage to more sympathetic hands. I have this feeling, too, with regard to Professor Lewis E. Gates's treatment of Poe. When this excellent Harvard critic writes of Hawthorne he succeeds admirably with his congenial theme, but he must certainly be classed among those Americans whose disparagement of Poe causes European critics to rub their eyes with astonishment. His essay on Poe is brilliant and eminently readable, but I fancy that it would induce an unsophisticated reader to wonder why Poe ever had the impudence to be born, much less to live and write.

Space for much further particular comment fails me, even if it were desirable. It is clear that the critics dealing with the publicists and historians had an easier task than those occupied with the imaginative writers, but the fact that the best essays have probably emanated from the latter group shows either that congenial subject-matter counts for much or that the difficulty of a task is often the best incentive to succcess. That the non-imaginative writers are dealt with adequately, considering the limits of the volume, is not, however, too much to say, if, indeed, it be not too little, in view of such excellent essays as those of Professor Harry Thurston Peck on Webster and Lincoln.

In conclusion, I may remark that the short biographical and bibliographical notices, many of which are due to the general editor, seem to be very free from careless errors so far as I have been able to observe. A sentence in the notice on Curtis to the effect that "up to the time of Blaine's nomination for the Presidency he was a Republican, but after that, though he supported Garfield, he was independent of party ties," has puzzled me a little, but I suppose there is a good deal more in political history, or else in the ways of reading an English sentence, than is dreamed of in my philosophy. As for the specimens chosen to represent each author they are certainly characteristic of those writers with whom I am specially familiar, and I infer that they have been selected

in general with great discretion. Indeed, discretion, sanity one might say, is a notable characteristic of this book, and when I add that in my judgment good taste and sound scholarship are equally conspicuous in its editing, it will be at once apparent why I consider it an honor to have been allowed to take a modest share in its preparation, and why I venture, though thus committed to the undertaking, to praise it heartily and to recommend it not only to my fellow teachers, but to the general public as well.

W. P. TRENT.

THE STORY OF FRANCE.*

FROM the time of Cæsar, who wrote of the Gauls *sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles et novis plerumque rebus student*, to our own day of Faure's Ministries despairingly considerate of the Dreyfus case, Brunetière's churlish sneer at the opinions of *intellectuels*, and the French withdrawal from Fashoda—within these limits lies the history of France. Because of the length of the tale, and the mere encumbrance of its pages, the whole *Story* is not contained within these covers. The author in the first volume is able to lead the reader but to the last years of Louis XV.

Through all the long acts and entr'actes of the drama, however, the gaze of the looker-on is ever over the same plateau—notable to our eyes, perhaps, because of its lack of isolated peaks shooting high in the air, as one finds amid our Anglo-Saxon and other peoples—and ever upon the identical, repetitious growth of the early clearings of the plain. For those who are much addicted to change—constantly desirous of new things, *novis plerumque rebus student*—are still the Gauls, and, in spite of the infiltration of other bloods, still fickle, inconstant, devoid of sense of concrete justice, worshippers of the abstract and ideal through grossest materialism, lovers of the sensuous—form, color, taste, motion, immoral what we deem important issues of life, irreligious in the finer sense of the hinging of the individual soul upon the supreme, professedly objective but vitally subjective and self-seeking, graceful, piquant, lively and capable of a surface polish so brilliant that it seems to have depth and inherence.

Ancient Greece was always desirous of new things (so said Socrates in the Stoa Poecile and Paul upon the Areopagus) fickle, inflated, filled with the worship of the abstract idea, and loving sensuous beauty with no golden measure or mean. Rome was vain, grossly material, immoral, irreligious, professedly objective, but always self-seeking. In modern times France combines, and, in fact, seems heir to such characteristics of two decayed nations.

The political life and lingering—almost death—sickness of the people is the subject of this first volume of Mr. Watson's *Story of France*. The political life and death of the French kings has time and again been told. The political life of the hereditary nobility also—in countless memoirs and histories. The political life and devitalization of that other aristocracy, the ecclesiastical rulers—these also.

But the political life of Jacques Bonhomme has had small attention—of Jacques Goodman, whom Froissart, in his account of the Jacquerie, called "certain people of the common villages"—of Johnny Crapaud—of the laborers who, in the persons of their ancestors centuries before, fought for a portion of the soil in the same ranks with the ancestors of these kings—of the common folk who were generally deprived of their

* The *Story of France*, from the Earliest times to the Consulate of Napolean Bonaparte. By Thomas E. Watson. In two volumes. Vol. I. To the End of the Reign of Louis XV., pp. 695.

independence and subjected to serfdom; who came to be mere tumble-weeds of their plateau, rolled hither and thither by the chance breath of the aristocratic or royal wind-bags; who beat the marshes to quiet croaking frogs that their lord and lady of yonder castle might sleep o' nights; who died like flies to build Versailles and were dumped unnumbered in trenches of earth as insensate and clodded as their poor heads; who, tortured through centuries of abuse, finally found clear voice and unmanacled hand, and, led by the curés of their church, and the previously inert democracy of their human nature, became the howling *sans culottes* which built barricades and vengefully clipped off the blonde heads of Franks in the streets of Paris a little more than a century ago.

Mr. Watson's *Story of France* is of this human kind. It depicts the undefended, and explains his course—a poor, mean, shabby course for the most part—not so good, so cared for, so clean and decent in environment as the course of the charger which carried his lord to forest, or to battle, or to chase; or of the deer that ranged the domain which no poaching peasant might enter; or of the pig that bred in the castle out-house; or of the capon which served to cool his lord's blood in dietetic exchange for more stimulating viands.

The author's sympathies are with his subject and ring out strong and clear throughout his book. He tells us how the rights of franchise—rights possessed after the Frankish invasion—were lost. Cæsarism was not Cæsarism. The loss was gradual. He tells us how for defense of wife and child, or for conquest of a foe, this privilege was given by the holder of estate in fee; how at the arrogation of the king—in promise, perhaps, of defense from rapacious knights—that tax was assessed; how at the insistence of petty officers of the crown this right was resigned; how precedent, precedent, precedent—like the property of Tennyson's *Northern Farmer* (*New Style*).

"Proputty, proputty sticks, an' proputty, proputty graws,"

precedent, precedent stuck, and precedent, precedent grew—carried all before it, until, instead of a fair, bold, independent, self-reliant, vertical spinal-columned people of Cæsar's and after days, there were the submissive, enslaved contributors to the Montespans and Pompadours of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. It was a case of the strong, the unprincipled, the unfeeling gaining victory, and the concessive going to the wall in most ruthless destruction.

"So long," says the author at the opening of the book, "as men continue to find interest in the annals of the past, the *Story of France* will command especial attention. No other modern nation has undergone changes more frequent, more radical, more sudden, bloody and dramatic. In forms of government, France has boxed the compass—has been feudal, monarchical, imperial, republican and revolutionary. She has sounded the depths of royal absolutism and of communistic anarchy; has made and unmade constitutions in the pathetic effort to get one that would fit; has known a military despotism, which bluntly told the women to marry and bear children in order that Napoleon might be continuously supplied with troops; has known an absolute monarchy, where a graceful manner was more effective at court than a head well filled with sense; and has known a government of the rabble, under which there was an insurrection against property, and death sentences were passed against citizens for the sin of wearing aristocratic names and clean shirts."

"These Gauls were not mere savages, as Roman historians have pretended," the author continues. "Even at that early day, when the Romans themselves were going about with nothing on their legs but hide and hair, the Gauls were wearing breeches.

As a starting-point for comparisons, this undisputed fact gives us encouragement and strength."

The all-embracing sympathies of this book with the oppressed and defeated, the poor and the unfortunate of the actors of the French story, is perhaps no better shown than in the chapter upon the strange, mystic and most wronged of warriors, Joan of Arc, to whose career the eyes of our own time have turned, and for whose beatification and canonization the French Church—with most evident ulterior, political motives—is now at work in Rome.

By lack of space the author's treatment is, unfortunately, given in this article in most fragmentary form.

"Joan was sixteen years old when she confided her plans to her uncle and begged his help.

She wanted to be carried before the governor of a neighboring town, Vancouleurs, in order that he should provide her with means to go and see the king.

After much persuasion, the uncle consented.

He went with her to the governor.

'Send and tell the dauphin that the Lord will give him help before mid-Lent. In spite of his enemies he shall be king, and I myself shall lead him to be crowned.'

Thus spoke Joan to the governor.

'Carry that girl home to her father and whip her well.'

Thus spoke the governor to Joan, laughing.

She returned to Domremy, neither discouraged nor shaken in faith.

* * * * * * * * * *

France almost despaired of herself. The fall of Orleans seemed certain. The bishops fled, and thus the Church seemed to abandon the city to its doom. The Count of Clermont, one of its chief defenders, went away also, carrying his soldiers with him.

The frantic citizens sent to Charles for aid, but he could do nothing for them.

They had appealed to the Duke of Burgundy, but his only response was to become neutral.

Surrounded by the English, all supplies cut off, abandoned by the Church, forsaken by some of their allies, what hope was there for Orleans and France?

Borne by the swift feet of rumor came wonderful tidings to the stricken city. A virgin had arisen out of Lorraine, as was foretold by the ancient prophecies, and was even now on her way to see the king, and to undertake the deliverance of Orleans.

'The king and the Church have failed us, but God has heard our supplications!'

So heated had become the atmosphere because of constant strife, so excited the imaginations of men, so eager were the distressed people to catch at comfort, that the strong wine of confidence was doing its work in Orleans, even before Joan reached the king. We easily believe what we wish to believe.

Perilous was Joan's journey to Chinon, where Charles was holding his shabby little court, wearing his old shoes—the distrustful bootmaker having carried away the new ones.

Yet so hedged about is royalty with forms and ceremonies, that it was several days before Joan could gain admittance to this king, whose kingdom was slipping from under his shabbily shod feet.

Finally Joan is received.

In plain, earnest terms she states her mission.

'I am Joan the Virgin, sent by God to save France.' She asked for troops that she might go and save Orleans.

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Riding through the streets after the coronation, side by side with the king, cheered joyously upon all sides, she was noticed to be sad.

'I would that God would allow me to return to my home, to my sister and my brothers, to my father and my mother.'

This ended her mission. She said that her Voices had not charged her with any work further than she had already done.

But the king would not have it so. Many cities and towns yet remained in the hands of the English. He knew the soldiers and the people had faith in Joan, and he wished to profit by her further service.

The poor girl yielded, though under protest. She had enemies near the king who hated her for her glory and for her influence. They now took every means to discredit her. Plans which she proposed were rejected. Plans which she disapproved were accepted. She was made to attempt military movements which she did not sanction, and she was not supported in those which she attempted.

Greatly did she suffer, and keenly feel the ingratitude of him she had made king.

The danger from the English having passed, the male commanders grew restive under Joan's leadership. These wretched curs whom she had inspired to bravery and success accused her of being "dictatorial."

It is the old sad story.

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At Rouen, in May, 1431, Joan was tried for her life. The bishop of Beauvais, a creature in the pay of the English, claimed jurisdiction over her because she was taken in his diocese. He charged her with being a 'witch, idolatress, and heretic.'

The University of Paris urged on the prosecution, and six of its doctors acted as her judges.

Forty judges were empanelled, all of them Frenchmen, except three.

One of these judges, Nicolas de Houppeville, knowing what the 'trial' meant, and feeling it to be a monstrous crime, refused to have anything to do with it.

The bishop of Beauvais imprisoned him, and threatened to drown him, but he escaped jail and fled.

Others besides this honest priest were reluctant to preside at the trial, but threats and persuasions silenced their objections.

So the court is organized, and the trial begins.

On one side is the power of the Church, and the power of English money and arms.

On the other is a helpless country girl, nineteen years old—moneyless, friendless, alone.

What other issue could there be but her condemnation?

How could she help it when they prevented her appeal to the Pope, or to the higher council?

What remedy had she when they suppressed all proofs of her innocence, and strained into the appearance of guilt her every word and deed!

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'Master Peter, where shall I be to-night?' asked the pale anguished lips, speaking to one of the monks who seemed to look kindly on her.

'Have you not a good hope in God?' he asked.

'Ah, yes; and by God's grace I shall be in Paradise to-night!'

Let the judges go—and come no more.

The record is made up—made up for all ages—made up to be cursed and bitterly despised and hated by all the sons of men forever!

Let the English heart be satisfied.

In all their race for empire, reeking at every step with the blood of the weak, there is nothing worse than this.

Let the axes ring as timbers are cut and faggots laid to make the funeral pile.

And away off at the cottage of Domremy, hard by the Meuse, let the old father and mother bend their aged heads and pray for the little girl who used to give all her coins to the poor, who had soft words and ready help for all the sick, who would give up her bed and sleep on the floor when the tired stranger came by and asked for rest and shelter! They will see her no more.

The French have basely sold her; the English have basely bought her; the king she served has forgotten her; the Church she loved has drawn the dead-line about her; —and look wherever she may, no valiant arm strives for her deliverance, no friendly lips speak audible defence. Those who least deserve to live are living. She who most deserved to live is to live no more.

She receives the Sacrament, with tears and deep devotion.

Clad in a woman's long gown, she is put into a cart, and, guarded by 800 soldiers, she is taken through the crowded streets.

Who is this comes rushing through the multitude, breaking through the ranks of the soldiers and striving to reach Joan? It is a haggard, miserable monk—Loyseleur, the false friend.

Racked by remorse, he has come to ask her forgiveness. The soldiers drive him back.

Joan, weeping and praying, her face bent upon her hands, neither sees nor hears him.

What are the people doing?

Grieving, lamenting, sympathizing,—nothing more.

'O Rouen, is it here that I must die?' she cried.

Here and now, Joan. The time is come, poor child, and the white arms of death will take you soon into his infinite rest. A little longer, and the tears will cease forever, and thy splendid courage be tried no more!

In the old market-place they have built three scaffolds, one for the bishops and the nobles who wished to see the execution, another for Joan and some priests and officials, the third for Joan alone.

The last sermon is preached: 'Joan, go in peace! The Church can no longer defend you.'

God save us all from such defence as the Church gave Joan.

Only a few moments are left to her.

She does not see the crowd any more, nor hear them. She kneels and prays aloud, prays fervently, prays passionately,—prays for her king, prays for her friends, prays for her enemies!

All who hear her are touched with a great compassion.

Even the bishop weeps. She begs for a cross. She embraces it, weeping, calling upon God and the saints.

'Hurry up this business.' 'Are we going to wait here for dinner?' Thus cry the English soldiers.

'Take her! take her, and do your duty,' hastily exclaims the baliff of Rouen to the executioner.

Soldiers brutally drag Joan to the third pile, which, as we said, was made for her alone. She is fastened to the stake high up on the scaffold, that the flames may be slow in releasing her to the dread keeping of death.

They set fire to the pile. A monk is by her side, praying with her, and comforting her. His heart so yearns over the desolate girl that he does not notice the ascending flames.

Praise to thee, royal soul! Never wilt thou do a nobler thing.

She saw his danger and bade him go down.

'But hold up the cross, that I may see it,' she pleaded.

Up spring the flames, fiercely leaping, wildly playing; and they catch the shrinking flesh in their red and hungry arms.

But she feels no fear. The good priest holds the cross almost in the midst of the fire; and out of the terrible furnace of flames she is heard crying, 'Jesus, Jesus, Mary. My Voices.'

Then, uttering one great cry, 'Jesus,' she droops her head upon her breast and dies.

'Ten thousand men are weeping. Some Englishman alone laughs, or tries to laugh,' says the historian.

The ashes are collected and thrown into the Seine.

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Twenty-four years come and go. The French king sits securely upon his throne, and all goes well with the monarchy.

But it occurs to Charles that there is one shade upon his glory. He cannot forget that the people ascribe his success to Joan of Arc. He feels that history must do the same.

But the Church has said that Joan was a sorceress, a witch. She was burnt under conviction of being an emissary of the Devil.

Dull as Charles is, he realizes that Joan's reputation is to some extent his. He made no attempt to save her life—not he. Nor would he do so now. Joan's welfare is not his thought at all. He merely wishes to clear his record, so that it may not be held against him that he owes his crown to a condemned sorceress—a she-devil.

What must Charles do? Did not the Church decide against her at the bidding of a king?

Even so.

Cannot the Church decide for her at the bidding of a king?

Even so. Just as it did before she was allowed to proceed on her mission. Straightway preparation is made to have a new trial of the case.

Dead these many years is Joan's father—dead of a broken heart, they say, because of his daughter's fearful fate.

But the mother still lives, and the brothers.

They are led to petition the Pope to grant a new trial. Perchance mistakes were made. The verdict may, after all, have been a trifle hasty. Joan may, after all, have been entitled to a verdict of acquittal.

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Solemn judgment is rendered in Joan's favor. She is unanimously acquitted of the charges made against her. The verdict of guilty is quashed, and Joan formally declared 'rehabilitated.'

Joan's family feel gratified.

The people feel gratified.

The Church feels gratified.

The king, especially, feels gratified.

Joan, only, feels nothing. Joan is dead.

Twenty-five years have passed away since the fires at Rouen burned out and died; since the ashes of the brave and tender girl were cast in the Seine, and were carried forth to sublime burial in the sad and solemn sea, where only the mourning waves could chant her dirge, the silent stars light her funeral, and the great God mark her grave."

Whatever theme the author takes up is lit by the brilliance of native eloquence as well as by sympathy with human kind. His writing has in it the most persuasive of all qualities—conviction amplified and enlarged by thought and study of ultimate authorities and sources of final appeal. It is consequently subjective. That is the interpreting medium is an integral part of the tale and is vital, human and convincing. For all objective writing is colorless, passive, void, arctic, non-human—one might almost say inhuman in the meaner sense of the word—and academic, that is, destitute of buoyancy, grace, pulsing blood and spirit. The opposite of this is Mr. Watson's.

In point of fact absolutely objective writing is an impossibility, a contradiction in reason and sense—as impossible as a featureless face, a colorless sea, a landscape without scenery. Nevertheless, the foremost critic of France, Brunetière, and also his followers, to-day proclaim its needs in all but their own egotistical utterances, and in any consideration of a French book or a book upon the gay and graceful France, their ipsedixitism enters one's mind and rises before one's judgment for final estimate —and complete repudiation.

Such would be the last spirit in which to approach the consideration of a people whose torturous misery wrung a cry from the hearts of travelling foreigners for centuries—certainly from Englishmen of the time of Milton; from clever Lady Mary Montague, from tender-hearted Nolly Goldsmith, from Arthur Young; and from Tom Hood and Thackeray in our own century. This history or *Story* shows clearly the point of view of the writer, and like all subjective writing—that is like all writing from the heart and head—it carries weight and influence to the mind of the reader.

Hear, for instance, the author's summary of the character of Louis XI.:

"Historians have denied that Louis was a great man. With one accord they decry him as a beast unclean. I judge this monarch by the work he did, and I dare to say that I find him great.

Never once do I find him destroying the faithful servants of France. The men he crushes are those who plotted against France while eating her bread and wearing her livery.

He strikes down the mad duke of Burgundy, but patriotism demands it. Charles has invited the English back into Erance and is thus a traitor to his king and his country.

Louis may have poisoned his brother; 'no one thought him incapable of it.' But that brother had proven false to France, and was a helpless tool in the hands of the feudal lords who wished to reëstablish their own tyranny over the king and over the people.

A bad man, say the historians, was Louis. So he was. His methods were underhand, his temper cruel, his disposition naturally full of guile and treachery; but it required, perhaps, just such a combination of qualities as Louis possessed to do the work he was fated to do.

Consider France as he left it! The printing presses he established at work, clumsily weaving the web of a new civilization. The schools are making headway, under royal

Illinois State Lib

encouragement. Commerce is spreading itself into other lands, and has already become well established in far Egypt. Post-horses stand, ready saddled, at regular intervals of four leagues on the highways, to gallop forward with letters. The common people have been called into the councils of the king, the towns elect their own magistrates and appoint the officers of their own guard. One hundred and ninety of their delegates go to the national congress when the king summons the States-General.

At home his power is supreme; abroad his alliance is courted, his enmity feared.

To admit that Louis did all this in a short reign of twenty-one years, and yet deny him greatness, seems to me the folly of mere prejudice."

Or this, regarding the convening of the States-General, October 14th, 1614:

"The nobles concerned themselves about offices and pensions. They wanted newcomers kept out.

The Commons, the Third Estate, demanded a reduction of the pensions paid the grandees, freedom of elections, extension of municipal privileges and security for those already granted, the calling together of the States-General at least once in ten years, a suppression of useless offices, a just division of the public burdens, the reduction of the number of military offices, the suppression of duels, the abolition of customs duties and other restrictions on internal trade, speedier and cheaper trials of law cases, the equality of all before the law, the emancipation of serfs, white slaves, and a fairer division of the Church revenues so that the poor curates might get more and the rich bishops less. They also demanded the laying of protective duties upon foreign merchandise.

Disagreements, many and hot, broke out among the delegates, and they did nothing but wrangle. The court intervened, closed up their hall of meeting, and the delegates melted away.

The demands of the Third Estate are very remarkable, as showing that the grievances of the common people were the same in 1614 as they were in 1789. Not the least noticeable feature of these demands is the request that foreign merchandise should be taxed at the custom-house before it could be sold in France; the result of which would have been that the Frenchman who manufactured goods of like kind could, to the extent of the tax, exclude foreign competition. At the time the manufacturers of France put forth this request, it was a novelty. There were no protective customs duties in all the world, at that time. The duties were asked for in behalf of the manufacturers, who were looking out for their own interests in 1614, just as they are doing at the present day,—just as they have the right to do always. But the manufacturers at that time had no labor vote to fear, and thus they were under no political necessity of saying that they wanted protective duties laid upon foreign goods for the benefit of the laborers. Being so situated that they could afford to tell the truth, they came up like men and said they wanted the law in order that they might get higher prices for their own goods. In other words, the French capitalist wished to shut out the competition of the foreign capitalist; and that purely selfish motive is the soul of every tariff system, no matter how many plausible things to the contrary may be said to the laborers during political campaigns."

Or this regarding the Ancien Régime and Louis XIV.:

"St. Simon relates a curious anecdote of the theft of a lot of laces from off the king's carriage, almost in his very presence. Other authorities tell us that it was a regular thing for the servants to sell dishes from the king's table to the people of Versailles.

One of these rogues had the impudence to steal and pocket a biscuit under the king's eyes. Louis the Grand was already in a bad humor on account of another matter, and he was so incensed with the rascally servant who did not have manners enough to post-

pone his theft until the monarch's back was turned, that the king lifted his cane and belabored the said servant then and there until the cane was broken in pieces.

Somehow we warm to the outraged monarch as we read of this performance. It is almost the only occasion where we see etiquette laid aside, and human nature asserting its primary impulses.

At the court of the king some 15,000 persons were supported at the public expense, absorbing one-tenth of the national revenue. This nest of harpies increases and encroaches until, under Louis XV., they actually devour one-fourth of the income of the state.

In the Church the word duty was likewise sorely neglected. The clergy owned enormous estates from which they drew princely revenues. The cardinals, bishops and abbés were the nobility of the ecclesiastical order, while the curates, who did all the work, were its peasants. The bishop dashed along the highway in his gilded coach, and the curate crouched close to the bank to keep from being trampled into the mud.

The curates and parish priests were worked hard, shabbily clad, ill fed and wretchedly housed, while the princes of the Church aped the princes of the State and lived, like them, in idleness, extravagance and dissipation.

Here and there are exceptions to what we have said of the nobility and the Church. In La Vendée and a few other places the nobles reside on their estates, mingle with the people, and retain their respect and affection. In the same province as well as in some other districts, the Church remembers its mission and the people are faithful to it. This loyalty of the masses to their natural leaders in those provinces where the nobles had been loyal to their duty was strikingly shown during the Revolution of 1789.

The Ancien Régime, then, was the concentration of all political power in the hands of the king; the subjection of the nobles into a servile band of place-hunting sycophants, and the complete subjection of the masses of the people, socially, politically and religiously. Reduced to its last analysis, the system of Louis XIV. rested upon the assumption that the kingdom of France was an estate which God had given to the king; that the nobles were the personal attendants necessary to his glory and comfort; and that the great mass of the people were the serfs whom God had ordained to labor upon his estate of France as long as the world should stand, and to produce from it, by their toil, an exhaustless supply of every good thing needful to the king, his nobles, his priests and his concubines."

To Louis XIV. and down through the Regency and to the last years of Louis XV., the volume as we have said, gives the broad lines of the drama of the French people. For a second volume is reserved the great tragedy of the King and the classes whose encroachments and absolutism had almost destroyed popular rights.

Already, even in the Petit Trianon, are heard far ahead mutterings of the Revolution. Already the Jacques Bonhomme—"certain people of the common villages" according to court-loving Froissart's sentence of centuries before, are learning to think, to speak out and to act together. Mutinous families of Corsica are already nursing the leader of the most brilliant period of modern military life. Flax is springing for French flags that shall fly throughout almost the length and breadth of European lands and waters. Guns and rapiers are moulding which French hands shall bear even to Africa and Asia. And such consciousness is growing as will, once put in action, stir all the peoples of the earth with its horrors, its heroism, its detestable cruelties, and its supreme idea of the humanness of men and of their God-given right to independence and freedom.

KATE STEPHENS.

AMONG THE COLLEGES.*

MR. FREDERICK J. TEGGART, for five years Assistant Librarian of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, has been appointed librarian of the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.

THE Catholic University of Washington has received the information that by the will of Daniel T. Leahy, of Brooklyn, it receives $10,000. No instructions accompany the bequest.

THE number of students enrolled in the departments of the University of California at Berkeley is 1,565, over 150 more than at the corresponding time last year. The Graduate Department has an enrollment of 149 students.

THE will of the late Charles P. Wilder, of Wellesley Hills, bequeathes $102,000 to Mount Holyoke College, and the Trustees of Wellesley College announce a gift of $50,000 made by Mr. Wilder before his death. No conditions are attached to the gift.

THE number of undergraduate students at Oxford for the present term is 3,412, four more than last year. The number of matriculations was twenty-one greater than last year, but the B.A. was conferred on only 554 students as compared with 580 in 1897. The number of resident members of congregation is 461.

WE have been able to record, recently, two important gifts to the University of Cincinnati, including the gift of a library building by Mr. Asa Van Wormer. The University has now been presented by Mr. William A. Proctor with the library of Mr. Robert Clarke, containing 6,704 volumes valued at over $50,000.

ACCORDING to the twenty-fifth quarterly statement of the President of the University of Chicago, there were 1,421 students in attendance during the summer quarter, of whom 591 were in the graduate schools. The assets of the University are valued at about $9,000,000. The income was $706,973, and the expenditure $678,399.

MR. CARLOS EVERETT CONANT, a graduate student in the University of Chicago in the department of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, has been appointed instructor in German and Latin in Kalamazoo College. Mr. Conant was, during one year, instructor in Greek in the University of Minnesota, and has been the past three years Professor of Greek and Latin in Lincoln University.

THE late Edward Austin, of Boston, has given by his will $1,100,000 for public purposes; $500,000 is left to Harvard University, $400,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $30,000 to Radcliffe College, $30,000 to Roanoke College and $30,000 to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial School. The income from these large bequests is to be used for scholarships. The sum of $10,000 is also given to the bacteriological laboratory of the Harvard Medical School.

THE University of Michigan Museum has been enriched by a gift of the collection of musical instruments brought together by Frederick Stearns. In presenting this collection, of nearly 1,000 pieces, Mr.

* In order to make this section of BOOK REVIEWS as complete as possible, the editor asks for the coöperation of college authorities. Properly authenticated news will be printed of all changes in college faculties, changes in instructorships, and important college news.

Stearns turned over the results of fifteen year's research and over $25,000 expenditure. The present value of the collection is much greater than its original cost. Among other things, it illustrates the evolution of several musical instruments from primitive times down to the present.

THE Ohio Wesleyan University has just received, through the will of the late Hon. P. P. Mast, of Springfield, Ohio, bequests amounting to $345,000, $100,000 to be used for library purposes, $15,000 for endowment and $30,000 to create a loan fund to assist young men studying for the ministry. The remainder of the bequest, consisting of his palatial home, valued at $200,000, is undesignated and may be used by the Trustees of the University for whatever purpose they may deem most urgent.

THE number of resident members of Cambridge University, both graduates and undergraduates, is this term 3,524, a decrease of twenty-one as compared with last year. The stationary condition of the two great universities, when compared with the rapid growth of the American and German universities, is doubtless in a measure due to the establishment of provincial universities, but it may also in part be attributed to the fact that the educational systems of Oxford and Cambridge do not fully meet modern requirements.

DR. JOHN HENRY BARROWS has been elected to the Presidency of Oberlin College. This action was taken by the Trustees of Oberlin on Tuesday, November 29th, and the vote was unanimous. Dr. Barrows is widely known as the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Chicago, and as the one who pushed the Parliament of Religions at the World's Fair through to its successful end. During the last two years he has been lecturing in Calcutta, India, on the Haskell lectureship of the University of Chicago. Definite word has not yet been received as to his acceptance, but the Trustees had assurance that he would accept before the action was taken.

THE formal inauguration of Frank Pierrepont Graves, Ph.D., LL.D., as President of the State University of Washington, Seattle, occurred November 22d. Dr. Graves is well known in and around Boston. Having graduated from Columbia University, he worked for and obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the Boston University. Later he was a professor in Tufts College, and in 1896 he became President of the University of Wyoming. In 1895 he was married to Helen Hope Wadsworth, who was graduated at Boston University in the class of 1891. Both Dr. Graves and his wife are members of well-known New England families.

The principal speaker on the occasion was President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University. Another prominent speaker was Hon. John R. Rogers, Governor of the State of Washington.

Dr. Graves is the youngest college president in America. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1869.

Radcliffe.

IT is the plan of those who have the upbuilding of Radcliffe College at heart to erect the academic buildings, which are to be built in the future, around the present site of the college so that a grass court or quadrangle will be left free in the center. The first of these substantial buildings, which is to help form the academic part of the College of the future, is the new gymnasium, now completed and formally opened with appropriate ceremony on Saturday, December 17th. This building is a three-story colonial structure of brick, and is the gift of Mrs. Augustus Hemmenway. On the basement floor are the lockers and the swimming tank, 60 by 30 feet, with a depth

varying from 3½ to 6 feet. This swimming pool is the gift of Miss Marian Hovey. On the second floor are the shower baths and lockers and rooms for the director and medical adviser. The gymnasium proper occupies the entire third floor, and is equipped with all machines of a modern gymnasium, including apparatus for Swedish gymnastics. Above the gymnasium floor is a running track nearly six feet wide, with a five-inch slope on the bends.

In addition to the erection of these scholastic buildings about the quadrangle, it is also the plan to secure elsewhere a suitable site for outdoor athletic grounds and halls of residence. The first gift for a hall of residence was announced last class day.

The present Radcliffe girls, the alumnæ and many of Radcliffe's friends are also actively at work to secure funds for a number of scholarships. Nine scholarships were awarded this fall, while the sums for several others will be made up before another year. By the will of the late Edwin Austin, Radcliffe College receives $30,000.

Columbian, D. C.

THE Columbian University, Washington, D. C., has established, in connection with its well-known Law School, a department known as the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy. The establishment of this School is a great step in advance, and marks a new era in legal education. It provides a post-graduate course leading to the degrees of Master of Laws, Doctor of Civil Law and Master of Diplomacy. The design of the School is to afford a training in the higher and broader subjects of jurisprudence, and the history, science and practice of diplomacy.

The course covers two years, and the general subjects of study are Comparative Constitutional Law, Conflict of Laws, Roman Law, Political History and Science, and the Interstate Commerce Law, for the first year; History of Diplomacy and Treaties, Political Geography in its relations to Political History, Comparative Jurisprudence, International Trade and Finance, Practice of Diplomacy, Boards of International Arbitration and proceedings therein, for the second year, and other special subjects to be added later.

The list of professors and lecturers for the first year is as follows: Benaiah L. Whitman, President; Charles W. Needham, LL.M., Dean; Hon. John M. Harlan, LL.D., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Hon. David J. Brewer, LL.D., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Hon. John W. Foster, LL.D., Ex-Secretary of State; Hon. William Wirt Howe, of the New Orleans Bar; Hon. Willis Van Devanter, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, and Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury.

President McKinley honored the school with his presence at the inauguration of the School, as did also Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and the latter delivered a brief but felicitous address, which was highly appreciated by the large and distinguished audience.

Many other noted people were present, members of the United States Supreme Court, Ministers and Chargés d'Affaires resident in Washington, and other prominent people in official and social life.

The enrollment of students in this course has been exceptionally large and gratifying, there being already 75 registered.

In view of the rapid extension of our international relations and commerce, and the increasing need for men in our diplomatic and consular service who are thoroughly qualified and informed on international and constitutional questions, this School is most opportunely established, and with its exceptional facilities and location at the National Capital it can hardly fail to attract many students from all parts of the country.

Tulane.

THE current session of Tulane University promises to be one of the most successful in the history of the institution. Within the first week after the opening of the University the number of Freshmen present and matriculated had passed the number enrolled in that class during the whole of the last session. The reports from all the colleges and departments of the University are most encouraging.

Since Tulane is somewhat removed in its location from the other great universities, it may be well to explain that it embraces in active operation a Graduate or University Department of Philosophy and Science, a University Department for Teachers, a College of Arts and Sciences, a College of Technology, the H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College for Young Women, a Department of Medicine, and a Department of Law. The attendance in all these for the last session was 835, the Graduate Department numbering 27, and the Department for Teachers, 46.

The method of instruction in the Colleges of Tulane University is much the same as in other colleges. There are recitations, lectures, continual work in the laboratories and libraries, with exercises and composition-work of various kinds. In the Graduate Departments the work consists, as far as it may be summarized in a phrase, in the scientific investigation of questions of interest, with the help of lectures, laboratories, libraries, discussions of written papers after the manner of the seminar and the reducing of results to clear, definite and available form.

Professor Thomas Carter, who occupies the chair of Greek left vacant by the death of Ashley D. Hurt, began his work this session, filled with the enthusiasm he had imbibed in his travels during the summer in Greece and Italy. It is interesting to note that, at present and for a number of years past, young women show greater interest in graduate work in Greek in Tulane than do young men. And that the interest is real and abiding, is shown by the thorough and persistent effort they devote to the study.

The war with Spain has resulted here in a victory for the Spanish if not for the Spaniards. The course in that language has, in response to a demand, been extended and improved, and under Professor Alcie Fortier's direction has become a most popular elective. The study of Sugar Engineering, too, will, without doubt, receive a new impulse as a result of the war with Spain. This course, under the direction of Dean Brown Ayres and Professor Levi W. Wilkinson, has been in successful operation for some time; and now, if there is any logic in the coincidence of time, place, and the men for the place, then the course in Sugar Engineering in Tulane is sure of even greater success than in the past.

Columbia University.

PRESIDENT LOW'S report for 1898, which has just been published, states for the first time the amount of the large sums which have been expended in the transfer of the University, with the exception of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from the old site to its new and beautiful home on Morningside Heights. The total amount is nearly seven millions, of which two are for the purchase of the land. The debt of the University is about $3,750,000. The problem before the Trustees is to meet the interest on this large sum and to pay off the debt itself without curtailing in any way the educational advantages which the University offers so liberally. By various means, which the President explains in detail, it is expected that in five years the University will have made great progress in overtaking its obligations.

One interesting result of the present situation is that the Trustees have found themselves slowly drawn to a project which the Alumni have for years urged—the

establishment of dormitories. While the graduate and professional schools of Columbia are among the largest in the country, the College itself has only about 400 students. The building of dormitories, of which the Trustees have at last formally approved, is very likely greatly to increase this number, and in due time to insure the building up of the College on the same scale as that of the other large American Universities.

Interesting also, in connection with the widening scope of the University, is the proposition for the establishment of summer schools. The plan has not yet been perfected or formally adopted, but it is under consideration and is supposed to be regarded favorably. Visitors from all parts of the country have long known upper New York as a comfortable place for tarrying in the summer, strange as it may at first seem to some, and it seems reasonable to suppose that the many advantages of the city and the natural charms of Morningside Heights will attract a very considerable number of summer students.

Professors Price, Dunning and Wilson are spending their Sabbatical year in Europe, in rest and various researches.

Mr. W. T. Brewster, who spent last year in study in Portugal and Spain, has resumed his University duties. He brings with him a very carefully selected library of Portuguese literature, which is probably one of the best in the country.

Professor Brander Matthews' new novel, "A Confident To-morrow," will be issued serially, in 1899, in *Harper's Bazar*.

Professor Peck has recently published a very interesting translation of Petronius's "Tremalchio's Dinner," and is preparing a volume of literary essays.

Professor A. V. W. Jackson has completed his authoritative work on "Zoroaster," which has just been published by the Macmillan Company.

The *Columbia University Quarterly*, published by the University Press, is to take the place of the old *Bulletin*, which was founded in 1890, and of which twenty numbers in all appeared. The *Quarterly* is addressed mainly to the alumni, and plays much the same part as the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* does in its own community.

An appointment committe has been established, with the purpose of securing for alumni positions as instructors in schools and colleges.

Princeton.

THE present academic year has been marked at Princeton by three important steps. The chief of these, because it concerns undergraduate instruction, which is always a paramount consideration, is the introduction of Latin as a required study in the Freshman year of the School of Science, and as an elective in the Sophomore year. No more essential change has been made at Princeton in the last decade. The insufficiency of an education without, or almost without, Latin has been clearly proved by an experiment of twenty years. The average School of Science student has been less mature, less manageable and less successful even in scientific branches than the average Academic student. When seated side by side in Junior and Senior elective courses, such as Physics, History and Economics, open to men of both departments, the superiority of the Academic students, with from six to eight years of Latin and from four to six years of Greek behind them, over the Scientific students, with only one or two years of Latin and no Greek, has been very marked. This difference has been only slightly compensated for by a small excess of Mathematics and Modern Languages on the part of the Scientific men. Apart from athletics, they have not done anything like a proportionate share of general college work, such as debating, speaking, writing and editing college papers. The literary societies have been conducted without much active aid

from them. On the other hand, they have contributed far more than their share of cases of discipline, and about forty per cent. of those who matriculate in Freshman year have to be dropped. The class of '99 in the School of Science numbered in Freshman year 106, in Sophomore year 84, in Junior year 65, and at the beginning of Senior year 60. No such great falling off occurs in the Academic classes, although their course is at least as severe. Evidently the drill of language study makes for maturity of mind and character. The new courses are in charge of Mr. E. G. Elliott.

The second important movement is the establishment of seminaries for advanced work. In the new library building there are thirteen rooms, handsomely wainscoated in oak, for use as departmental headquarters in work with graduate students and selected undergraduates. Nine of these rooms have been set aside for the departments of Classics, English, Economics and Sociology, Philosophy, Jurisprudence and Politics, History, Romance Languages, Germanic Languages and Mathematics. Several of the departments have organized for seminary work, chosen directors, raised funds for the purchase of books and furniture, and begun operations. In equipment the classical seminary, with a fund of $8,500, is in the lead. The English seminary, with less endowment, has been in working order all term, with several graduate students and some Seniors. Professor Bliss Perry has been elected director, and he and Mr. Bayard Tuckerman are conducting courses. The department of Philosophy and that of Economics and Sociology are already partly endowed. Professor J. H. Westcott has for several years been conducting a Latin seminary, which will be continued as a pro-seminary. Professor Baldwin's seminary in Psychology, established in Nassau Hall, will also be continued.

The third important movement this term has been made by the undergraduates, who have resolved to abolish hazing and have taken upon themselves to detect and report for punishment any who violate the law in this particular. There is every reason to trust their intention and ability to make this reform effective. Its operation has been put in the hands of a committee of leading students, chiefly upperclassmen.

Toronto.

THE University of Toronto will this year celebrate the close of its first half century. Between 1843 and 1849 the old "King's College" had been maintained in Toronto largely as a school of theology, under the auspices of the Church of England, but at the latter date all teaching in divinity was abolished, a Senate was appointed, of which a number of the members represented the government of Upper Canada, and the name was changed to the "University of Toronto."

Since 1849 the institution has gone through two essential changes. In 1853 the teaching faculties of Medicine and Law were done away with, though degrees were still granted in these departments as well as in Arts, for which alone stated instruction was provided. This arts teaching was relegated to the faculty of the so-called "University College," in which the "University," through its Senate, had the duty of framing the curriculum, holding the examinations and admitting to the degrees in Arts, Law and Medicine. The constitution of the University of London, and the associated University College, was pretty closely followed in this new foundation.

The dual system thus outlined lasted for thirty-four years. Along with the gradual augmentation of the College Faculty and the rapid increase in the number of students, the growth of the University was chiefly marked by the affiliation of schools of theology, whose pupils received, on

special conditions, the benefit of the College lectures. Schools of Medicine, whose candidates were admitted to degrees, were also affiliated to the University.

In 1887 the "University Federation Act" was passed by the Parliament of Ontario. The aim of this measure was to strengthen the State University and at the same time to make it possible for the several denominational universities to avail themselves of its educational facilities and appliances in the Arts Department. Already, by virtue of the Act, the Victoria University, which long represented the Methodist body at Cobourg, has given up its power of conferring degrees in Arts, has removed to Toronto and is now confederated with Toronto University.

At the same time a fundamental change was made in the constitution of the University itself. It ceased to be a non-teaching body as distinguished from University College. To University College, and to any federating college such as Victoria, is reserved the teaching of Greek, Latin, Oriental languages, English, French, German and ethics. Each college enrolls and instructs its own students, having its own separate faculties, representing the subjects just named. But the University Arts faculty gives instruction, without special fee, in all other subjects to all the students of the colleges, as the curriculum and their election of subjects may require.

Moreover, the old University School of Medicine was revived at the same epoch and made part of the University Faculty, so that its students have the advantage of the use of the scientific laboratories of the University. There are also federated with the University several theological schools, whose students, while undergraduates in arts, have certain advantages in the choice of their subjects. The School of Practical Science in Toronto, the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, as well as several professional institutions not under State control, are affiliated with the University, which prescribes their curricula and, after its own examination, grants their degrees. These, as well as the federated colleges, are represented in the University Senate, which has also a certain number of members appointed by the Government and others elected by University graduates.

The practical working out of the Federation scheme has been for some time the subject of chief educational interest in Ontario. It has been a question of the gradual adjustment, with many complications, of various diverse interests. Although in some parts still in the tentative change, it may be regarded, upon the whole, as a success.

Ohio.

THE academic year, now well under way, shows a slight increase in attendance over last year. The number of students entered up to this date is 1,007, divided among the various colleges as follows: Arts, Philosophy and Science, 367; Engineering, 309; Agriculture and Domestic Science, 127; Law, 160; Veterinary Medicine, 12; Pharmacy, 30. The largest increase has been in the Colleges of Agriculture and Law.

The College of Law, during the six years of its existence, has achieved a notable success, and is now firmly established in the respect and good-will of the people of the State. Its standard of work may be inferred from the fact that of the thirty-four candidates from the University who this year took the State examination for admission to the bar only one failed to pass. A distinct step forward has been recently taken in making the requirements for admission identical with those for the four-year courses in the other colleges of the University.

The location of the University in Columbus made it somewhat more liable than many of its sister institutions to the distractions incident to the late war. Its

actual participation in the war is shown in a recently-published roster of 135 men who left the Ohio State University to go to the front. A number of these obtained commissions as line or staff officers, and all employed to great advantage the military training which as underclassmen they had received at the University.

Two books, which promise to be of permanent value, have beeh issued by members of the University faculty during the present semester. One of these is volume II. of the "History of Political Parties in the United States," by John Pancoast Gordy, Professor of Education; the other is "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom," by Wilbur Henry Siebert, Associate Professor of European History.

At the meeting of Presidents and officers of "land-grant" colleges, held in Washington, November 15th–18th, the University was represented by Professor Canfield, Professor Hunt, Mr. W. I. Chamberlain, and Secretaay Alexis Cope, of the Board of Trustees. The attendance was gratifyingly large, twenty-five heads of institutions being present from all sections of the country. Perhaps the matter of greatest interest was the adoption of the report of a committee appointed at the Minneapolis meeting of July, 1897 (under a resolution introduced by Mr. Cope), "to consider and if practicable to devise a plan whereby graduate students of the land-grant and other colleges may have access to and the use of the Congressional Library, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum and other public collections, for the purpose of study and research." At the Washington meeting the committee reported that they had visited and received generous encouragement from most of the heads of departments interested, and spoke particularly of the action already taken by Secretary Wilson in devising a scheme for maintaining a number of graduate students as aids in the Department of Agriculture. The committee expressed the opinion that "the time is ripe for expeditious action," and submitted the tentative proposition that "Congress might be asked to provide for the establishment of an administrative office in Washington, preferably in the Smithsonian Institution, in which graduates of the institutions we represent, and others as well, might be enrolled and directed to the appropriate departments." The Faculty of Arts, Philosophy and Science has recently adopted a new four-year course of study which will be watched with much interest. It is called a "Course in Commerce and Administration," and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, the requirements for admission being the same as for the Modern Lnaguage Course in Philosophy. This course has been arranged under the direction of Professor F. C. Clark, to meet what was believed to be a desire, on the part of business men and boards of trade, for instruction which would more directly prepare young men for a business career. Similar courses have been successfully inaugurated in the Universities of Chicago and California.

Yale.

PROFESSOR JOHN C. SCHWAB, of Yale, has prepared for the *Yale Review* a set of unique statistics dealing with the vocations of college graduates which will probably afford a wide opportunity for analysis and discussion. The figures cover the classes of Yale during the present century down to 1893, and deal with 7,500 graduates. They show some very striking changes and fluctuations in the choice of vocations. At the end of last century 39 per cent. of each class went into the ministry. During the first half of the present century this proportion fell to 28 per cent., and since then has varied with successive classes from 3 to 13 per cent, the average being about 7 per cent. During the century the law has shown only slight variations; but teaching

has had violent fluctuations, varying from 20 per cent. down to zero during the period before the Civil War, but since then attracting about 11 per cent. Medicine ran high in favor until about 1840, since when it has taken about 10 per cent. A very striking feature is the rise of the mercantile career during the present century, especially during the last half. The stimulus probably of foreign wars and the War of 1812 affected it in the early century; then it fell, but rose to third place in the class of 1842, to second place during the Civil War, and presumably will, ere long, take first place. The decrease of farming is partly explained by the falling off of graduates from the South. The smaller number of graduates in the Government service is another striking fact, with its rise during the Civil War noteworthy.

A significant feature of the statistics is the fact that they show an almost inappreciable number of graduates who have taken no vocation at all, and who have to be classed under the "miscellaneous" head, this evidently going to show that the college man of to-day is essentially a worker.

The new Academic circular at Yale returns 1,225 students as registered in that department—300 Seniors, 320 Juniors, 272 Sophomores and 333 Freshmen, the latter class gaining 33 over the Freshman class of last year. There were 1,150 students in the department in 1894, and the figures for the four succeeding years are 1,190, 1,237, 1,241 and 1,225, as stated, showing a slight decrease during the last three years. Forty new elective courses appear in the list of studies, eight of the new courses being in the English department, which thus shows a tendency to variety and expansion. The new courses include one on modern Greek, by Mr. Heermance; one on Latin sight reading, by Professor Morris; one on Norwegian and Danish, by Professor Palmer; one on the Italian dialects, by Professor Oertel, and one on the history of music, by Professor Parker. There are eleven new instructors in the department. Commencement day next year (1899) falls upon June 28th, and the summer vacation will last until September 28th. Outside entrance examinations will be held at thirty-six places, or one more than last year.

THE gift by John W. Hendrie, '51, of $10,000 for the Yale Law School building, makes a total of $60,000 which he has given to the school, chiefly for its new structure. An amount not exceeding $15,000 is needed to complete the building, which, facing the green, will be an impressive architectural addition to the University's plant.

YALE is at present taking steps to establish a fully equipped department in Scandanavian, both ancient and modern. Old Norse has been a part of the Graduate Curriculum since 1891, and the Scandinavian language since 1840, but the work has not been, hitherto, thoroughly organized. The purpose is to build up an auxiliary department of Germanic Languages, which shall provide for instruction in modern Swedish and Norwegian (language and literature) and also advanced courses in Old Norse and Germanic Antiquities and Mythology. The library has made a good beginning in general literature and hand-books, and is unsurpassed in this country in having the library of Count Riant, a splendid collection of sources and works in the domains of Old Norse and Scandinavian history and antiquities. Efforts were made to get it for Christiania, but Yale managed to secure it.

The Department is to be in charge of Dr. Gustav A. Andreen, a graduate of Augustana and Yale. Dr. Andreen has been an instructor at Yale for the past four years, and is now in Europe for a two-years' course at Upsala and Christiania. Dr. Andreen is well known in the Scandinavian colleges, and will have the best of opportunities open to him abroad.

Pennsylvania.

THE administration of Provost Harrison has marked a new epoch not only in the financial and administrative history of the University, but also in the social life of the faculties and students. The Harrison Fellowship and Scholarship Foundations are now followed by the new Law-School Building (at a cost of $300,000), plans for which are ready to begin construction in January, 1899. This is now to be followed by the new Medical Laboratory, the estimated cost of which, $300,000, is for the greater part secured by subscriptions.

The Vivarium or Live-House connected with the department of Biology is nearing completion. The first wing of the new Museums of Archæology and Palæontology is expected to be ready for occupation early in 1899.

A similar tendency toward concentration and coöperation is noticeable in the academic and social life of the Faculties. An association of Professors and students of ancient and modern languages has just been effected under the title of the University Language Union, meeting monthly for the reading and discussion of original papers.

The social life of the Faculties recently received a new impulse in the formation of the Faculty Club, with a club house near the University, admitting to membership the teaching staff and Fellows of the departments of Philosophy, Law, Medicine. The largest social function of the Faculties is announced for January, February and March in the form of the Faculty-teas, at which the members of the University entertain their friends from the city and from the distance.

The College shows also similar signs of new life. Increased interest in public speaking has been aroused by the recently organized Debating Union, which furnishes a general arena for collegiate forensics. The Frazier prize gives material encouragement to debating.

The seggregating tendencies incident to specialization in the professional schools and graduate departments are this year effectually counteracted by the work of the Houston Club, which has a membership of 1,800 from the various University Departments; the statistics are as follows: 1,396 active members, 331 associate, 45 life, 15 sustaining and 13 non-resident. The number of members from the Faculties is 100.

The Young Men's Christian Association has been reorganized as a distinctly University society with its own control. Representative men of the country address the Association on Wednesday evenings.

A new series of Lecture Courses has just been arranged for the students of the Law School. The first course beginning January 5, 1899, is given by the Hon. William Wirt Howe, of Louisiana. The first of the course of six lectures is entitled "A sketch of Roman law and its influence in England and America."

At the various Societies meeting during the Christmas holdidays a number of University men took part. On the programme of the Modern Language Association of America, meeting at the University of Charlottesville, Va., were the following papers: "German American Ballads," by Professor M. D. Learned; "The Origin and Meaning of Germani," by Professor A. Gudeman; "Some Tendencies in Contemporary English Poetry," by Mr. Cornelius Weigandt.

The Pennsylvania delegates to attend the meetings of the Federated Graduate Clubs, at Harvard, at the close of December were Dr. R. M. Aden (English), President; Miss Mary Bartol (Greek), Secretary; Mr. B. W. Bradley (Greek), and Mr. O. F. Lewis (Germanics).

THE plans for the new Physical Laboratories for the College Department are already under way. Until the Law School building is erected, and the necessary funds for the new Physiological and Pathological Laboratories of the Medical Department

are raised, however, nothing more than a beginning will be made in the direction of the Physical Laboratories.

Plans for these new buildings are being drawn up by Dr. Jesse Y. Burke, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. George F. Baker, Professor of Physics in the University. The most modern arrangement will be followed in the new buildings. There will be a large Amphitheatre, capable of seating nearly 1,000, for public exhibitions or lectures. A number of smaller rooms for special study will also be constructed. Among them will be a Museum of Apparatus and Experiments, a specific-gravity room, rooms for light, heat, magnetism, sound, constant temperature and a balance-room. There will also be a furnace-room, where the temperature can be raised several thousand degrees, and another room where the opposite effect of temperature can be obtained.

McGill.

IN order to understand the significance of certain very recent changes in McGill it will be necessary to bear in mind some facts of fundamental importance. McGill owes its foundation to the forethought and generosity of a former merchant of Montreal, and ever since the University has been supported almost exclusively by the benefactions of citizens, any government help given being a mere bagatelle. In this respect McGill is in sharp contrast with the one Canadian university (Toronto) that is almost wholly maintained from the public chest, *i. e.*, the funds of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario.

The affairs of McGill University are administered by two bodies: the Governors and the Corporations.

The Governors comprise a comparatively small number of men, mostly beyond middle age and in nearly all cases wealthy and without exception of considerable local influence. The Governors administer the funds of the University and make all important appointments such as those to chairs, lectureships, etc. They are, like the Faculties, consulted as to changes that the Corporation proposes, but with the latter rests the making of all regulations concerning degrees, courses of study, examinations, etc.

The Corporation has no voice whatever in the making of appointments nor can the Governors institute procedure bearing on courses of study. The lines of action of the whole University are defined in *the Statutes*. Vacancies on the Board of Governors are filled by this body itself, though recommendations may be and have been made by corporate bodies of graduates.

The Corporation is a heterogeneous body made up of: 1. Representative Fellows appointed by the Governors, by the Faculties and by the Affiliated Colleges. 2. Graduates' Fellows representing each Faculty and elected solely by the graduates of that Faculty. 3. Ex-officio members, as the Principal of the University, the Governors, Deans of Faculties, the Librarian, the Principal of the Normal School, *et al.* It is to be borne in mind that there are in McGill five faculties: Arts, Law, Applied Science, Medicine, and Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, but no Faculty of Theology. However, nearly all, if not all, the Theological Colleges in the city are represented in Corporation. So also are several colleges not situated in Montreal giving courses in Arts (the Academic or Philosophical Faculty of the Germans). Throughout Canada and the United States Graduates' Societies have been formed. These are made up of graduates of the different Faculties, and are very enthusiastic and loyal in the cause of their *Alma Mater*. They aid the parent University by intelligent discussion of her needs and by meeting them in a humble way, for speaking generally there are very few rich men among the graduates of McGill. The Society in Montreal

is the oldest of these associations and has made many recommendations to Corporation, and a very few to the Governors concerning appointments to their own body.

Ten years ago the Corporation was highly conservative, and the members of the Montreal Graduates' Society not only made most of the nominations to fill vacancies in that body so far as Graduates' Representatives were concerned, but suggested many changes in University affairs, which latter were frequently treated with what appeared to them inadequate consideration, if they were not positively misunderstood as to their scope and spirit. However, now there is in Corporation a spirit of complete freedom, and any member may rely upon a fair and full hearing for every proper proposal.

Within two years very great changes, especially in the Curriculum of the Faculty of Arts have been made; and in general the different parts of the University have been brought into better relations with each other, so that McGill now deserves the appelation University as never before.

After two years' consideration the Academic Board, an entirely new institution, has been established, but of that we shall speak again. At present it has no executive powers.

The most important changes have recently taken place in the constitution of Corporation and will come into effect at once. Instead of practically the only changes in Corporation resulting from the periodic election of Graduates' Fellows, all other members being appointed to all intents and purposes for an indefinite period, now every constituent part, every member, will retire according to prescribed regulations, though each will be eligible to re-election. The retirement will be in rotation.

The event now being looked forward to by all with most interest is the official opening of the fine new building for Chemistry and Mining, by the recently appointed Governor-General, Lord Minto, of which more again.

It was recently announced that the classical library of Professor Otto Ribbick, lately deceased, Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Leipsic, had been presented to McGill College. The library consists of some 4,000 volumes, with an equal number of periodicals, pamphlets, dissertations, etc. The late professor was noted for his critical edition of Virgil, and for his contribution to the literature of the Latin drama. McGill is indebted to Mr. W. C. McDonald for the valuable gift.

Harvard.

"HARVARD COLLEGE," writes Professor A. B. Hart in the December *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, "the permanent stock upon which all other departments have been grafted, shows a vitality and constancy of growth which is little affected either by the coming-up of the Scientific School or by the development of the Professional Schools. Every year since 1887 has shown an increase of numbers, while both the conditions of entrance and the work of the undergraduate have grown at least no easier." "The Graduate School now stands at a point which makes it in numbers, as it has long been in influence, one of the great departments of the University." "The Law School is now established practically as a Graduate School" and "The Medical School is soon to require academic degrees for entrance." The total University influence for the scholastic year 1898–99, including the Summer School and Radcliffe College, is 5,450.

The sphere of activity of Harvard teachers is by no means confined to the domains of the various schools of the University. Professor Charles R. Lanman has just completed, before the Lowell Institute of Boston, a course of lectures on "The Poetry of India." Professor Hugo Münsterberg has given a course of six lectures

on "The Aims and Methods of Modern Psychology," before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science. Professor Josiah Royce will this year deliver the Gifford lectures on "Natural Religion" at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland. This course of ten lectures is delivered every year, but Professor Royce is the first American who has ever been invited to deliver them. He sailed December 20th.

Among the goodly number of lectures delivered at the University and open to the public should be mentioned the courses given by Professor Dicey, of Oxford, on "English Law in the Nineteenth Century;" by Professor Budde, of Strassburg University, Germany, on "Jewish Religious History," and by Professor Kuno Francke, of Harvard University, on "Flemish and German Religious Painting." The last course has particular significance for the University, since it has been given with a view to furthering the plans inaugurated in the spring of 1897 to establish a Germanic Museum at Harvard, where originals and reproductions dating from the earliest times to the 16th Century may be accessible to those who are interested in the development of Germanic industry, literature and art.

The Cercle Français gave, early in December, both in Cambridge and Boston, Molierè's La Comtesse d'Escarbagnas and Le Sicilien. In order to prepare the students and public for the best comprehension of these plays Professor Bôcher gave in advance a public lecture in which he not only gave the plots of the plays, but explained the character of the ancient French ballet, which gave origin to the opera rather than to our modern ballet, which it in no way resembled.

Owing to the decline in the income of the Harvard Library, the Corporation of the University has given to the Library $100,000 from the unrestricted bequest of Henry L. Pierce. The income of this gift will be added to the annual sum available for the purchase of books. In addition, the library has just received through the efforts of Mr. Leo Wiener, instructor in Russian, eighteen hundred volumes of nineteenth century Jewish literature, said to be the finest library of its kind in the world.

The bequest of $500,000 given by the late Edwin Austin, the interest from which is to be paid to "needy and meritorious students and teachers to assist them in the payment of their studies," will be applied, it is hoped by many, mainly to the formation of fellowships and scholarships for the Graduate School. In the same bequest the Bacteriological Laboratory is given $10,000. Mr. James Stillman, of New York, has given the funds to cover the cost of land and the building of an infirmary for sick students, and in addition $2,500 a year for four years towards the support of the same.

At the Jefferson Physical Laboratory two assistants, Mr. Colpitts and Mr. Theodore Lyman, have just succeeded in obtaining the shortest wave-lengths of lights of metallic elements that have ever been produced.

From the University Museum, in addition to the the three Professors of Botany, Zoölogy and Physical Geography respectively, who are away on "Sabbatical" leave, Dr. W. McM. Woodworth has gone to the Samoan Islands on a zoölogical collecting trip and Alexander Agassiz to South Africa.

The building activity of the University this year is considerable. The Phillips Brooks house, which faces towards the gymnasium from the corner of the yard, is practically completed. This is a brick colonial structure architecturally in keeping with the other buildings in that part of the yard. The building is to be devoted solely to religious uses. The various religious societies of the University will have rooms and hold their meetings there. On Kirkland Street a large dining hall for

students, to house in the future the Foxcroft Club, is well under construction. At the Botanic Garden one of the small greenhouses of last year is replaced by a larger L-shaped structure 175 feet long. The entire framework of the building is of iron and rests on a brick foundation. The greenhouse proper is divided into four parts. One part is devoted to economic botany and in it are exhibited those plants whose fruits are utilized by man. In another compartment Australian plants are housed, while in the other two are found full-grown plants and seedlings for class use by students. In addition to the greenhouse proper there are two rooms, one of them used for potting plants and the other as a laboratory.

A decided change in the policy of the University was inaugurated in November in the public acknowledgement of the indebtedness of the University to women by the appointment of three women on the visiting committee of the University. It has long been the custom of the Overseers of the University to appoint visiting committees of men who are outside of the University but who are interested in the work of the various departments. The three women who have been appointed on three of these committees are Mrs. Henry W. Draper, of New York, to visit the Astronomical Observatory; Mrs. Potter, of Boston, the Veterinary School; and Miss Ware, of Cambridge, the Botanical Garden and Museum. These women have long been most generous patrons of their respective departments.

THE Lawrence Scientific School, has received $10,000 from Mr. J. H. Jennings, of the class of '77, for the establishment of a scholarship. The scholarship for the current year goes to Mr. T. F. Sanborn.

OWING to the resignations, during the summer, of Dr. Henry P. Quincy and of Dr. Elisha H. Gregory, Jr., the Department of Histology and Embryology at the Harvard Medical School, under Professor Minot, has been reorganized. Dr. Schaper remains as the demonstrator, and the following corps of assistants have been formed, the names being arranged in the order of seniority: Dr. John L. Ames, Dr. Frederick A. Woods, Dr. Roger T. Atkinson and Dr. F. R. Stubbs. Dr. Quincy was connected with the department from its inception to the present time, and its rapid development has depended very much upon his zeal and devotion.

Notes and Announcements.*

GINN & CO., Boston, have in preparation *Heroes of the Middle West*, by Mary Hartwell Catherwood.

An Epitome of Human Histology, by Dr. Arthur W. Weysse, is published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.

* Publishers are requested to note that all literary announcements should be in the editor's hands not later than the 16th of the month. The subscription list of BOOK REVIEWS is one of 10,000 names. It circulates chiefly among the educational and professional classes and members of the book trade.

THE J. B. Lippincott Co. publish a pretty reprint of Miss Burney's *Evelina*, with illustrations, by Mr. Arthur Rackham.

Laboratory Exercises in Anatomy and Physiology, by Mr. James Edward Peabody, is published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

HENRY HOLT & CO. are about to bring out *A History on English Romanticism in the 18th Century*, by Professor Henry A. Beers, of Yale.

A NEW edition of Lilian Whiting's poems, *From Dreamland Sent*, with additional verse, will be shortly issued by Little, Brown & Co.

A NEW edition of Herbert Spencer's *Biology*, with important revision and enlargement, is about to appear in the first volume announced by D. Appleton & Co.

The Gate to Vergil, by Mr. Clarence W. Gleason, is planned upon nearly the same lines as the corresponding volumes on Cæsar and Xenophon. It is published by Messrs. Ginn & Co.

IT is announced that *The Critic*, of New York, is hereafter to be issued from the publishing house of G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mr. J. B. Gilder and Miss J. L. Gilder will continue to edit the magazine.

Absalom's Hair and *A Painful Memory*, both from the *Nye Fortaellingir* of 1894, make up the contents of Volume VIII. in the new English edition of Björnsen's novels, published by The Macmillan Company.

MESSRS. D. C. HEATH & CO., publishers, Boston, announce that Mr. Irving Emerson, Director of Music in the High School at Hartford, Conn., has compiled a new *High School Hymnal*, which will be published shortly.

THE Baker & Taylor Company of New York, have recently issued an *Annotated List of Books Relating to Literature and Education Published in 1897 and 1898*. The idea is excellent and the list should prove helpful to librarians and to teachers.

Among My Books (Longmans) is the title of a volume edited by Mr. H. D. Trail, and made up of the *causeries* contributed by various writers to the weekly issue of *Literature*. There are upwards of a score of these familiar talks, and their writers include many distinguished men and women.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY publish three German texts, as follows: Schiller's *Jungfrau von Orleans*, edited by Dr. Willard Humphreys; Goethe's *Iphigenie auf Tauris*, edited by Dr. Charles A. Eggert; and Freytag's *Die Verlorene Handschrift*, edited (and greatly condensed) by Miss Katherine M. Hewett.

FOLLOWING up their success with the *Pride of Jennico* last spring, The Macmillan Company announce a romantic novel entitled, *My Lady and Allan Darke*, by a new writer, C. Donnel Gibson. It will be published at an early date. By those who have read it in MS. it is said to be a book which cannot be put down when once begun.

Psychology in the Schoolroom, by T. F. G. Dexter and A. H. Garlick, which was brought out about a month ago by Longmans, Green & Co., is said to have been received in this country. Its appearance was long expected by many of the best educators in this country, as it deals with a theme which has invaded all branches of school instructions.

MR. HEINEMANN, the London publisher of Mr. Walter Armstrong's *Gainsborough*, published in America by Chas. Scribner's Sons, has written to the *Daily Chronicle* to say that he has succeeded in making arrangements with Mr. Armstrong to write a companion volume on Sir Joshua Reynolds, which he hopes to publish not later than the end of 1900.

VOLUME XII. of the new edition and translation of the fiction of Tourguénieff, prepared by Mrs. Constance Garnett, and published by the Macmillan Company, includes three stories, *A Lear of the Steppes*, *Faust* and *Acia*. We are particularly glad to have the *Faust*, that gem of purest ray serene among Tourguénieff's stories, at last made accessible to English readers within the covers of a book.

FOUR volumes just published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons complete the new library edition of the works of Mr. George Meredith. The final volumes give us "One of Our Conquerors," "The Amazing Marriage," "Lord Ormont and His Aminta" and the collected "Poems." The latter volume is complete, except for the French "Odes," which have recently been published in a spearate volume.

AMONG the recent announcements by G. P. Putnam's Sons are *Fantastic Fables*, by Ambrose Bierce; *Phil-o-rum's Canoe*

and Madeleine Vercheres, by William Henry Drummond, author of *The Habitant*; *The Christ*, a poetical study of his life, by the Rev. O. C. Auringer and J. Oliver Smith; and *The Seven Voices*, a collection of poems by J. Hooker Hamersley, with illustrations by Isabelle Morrison Niles.

Essays on Educatiou by the late Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, edited by Professor J. P. Munroe, of the same institution, have just been published by Henry Holt & Co. The essays are grouped under "Technological Education," "Manual Education," "The Teaching of Arithmetic" and "College Problems" (including college athletics). "A Valedictory" appropriately closes the book.

MRS. L. L. W. WILSON has contributed an essay to the January number of *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* of considerable interest to teachers and educators in general, describing methods of Nature Study in the Philadelphia Normal School. Mrs. Wilson's series of nature study *Readers* and teachers' *Manual* of nature study published by The Macmillan Company have already given her methods a wide vogue in the public schools.

AMONG the features of *Who's Who* for 1899 are 1,500 new biographics, tables of peculiarly pronounced proper names, tables of the principal officials in the United Kingdom, heads of public institutions, American newspapers, American railways, American ladies bearing English titles, steamship lines, and many other details which are needed by every editor, secretary and person who is in any way connected with the movement of society. The Macmillan Company are the American publishers.

DODD, MEAD & CO. have just issued an authoritative book on the Dreyfus case, by Mr. F. C. Conybeare, whose articles in the English reviews, over the pseudonym of "Huguenot," have attracted such wide attention. The author is the son-in-law of Max Müller, and owing to this connection has been able to give the opinions of various distinguished Germans on this subject, and their feeling in regard to it. The book will contain portraits of all the prominent characters connected with the Dreyfus case.

AMONG the forthcoming publications of Silver, Burdett & Co. is a dainty little volume of *Poetry of the Seasons*, compiled by Mary I. Lovejoy, and containing upward of 300 poems on nature, chosen from the best American and English poets. In making this collection the editor has been actuated by the double motive of stimulating a love for nature and of acquainting her readers with the best type of pastoral and lyric poetry. Another publication by the same firm is a collection of stories for children by Elizabeth E. Foulke entitled *Braided Straws*.

The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom, by Wilbur H. Siebert, Professor of European History, has just been published. Besides being an exhaustive monograph on the concerted action of those who assisted slaves to escape, it is fascinating as a book of adventure. There are some sixty illustrations of "passengers," "agents," "conductors" and "stations," and there are facsimiles of "conductors'" diaries, maps and an appendix of notable fugitive slave cases and an alphabetically arranged directory of more than 3,000 names of "operators" on the Underground Railroad.

M LÉON DAUDET'S life of his father, and M. Ernest Daudet's *My Brother and I*, both translated by Mr. Charles de Kay, will be published in this country by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., in accordance with a special agreement with the late novelist's family. The biography is such a chronicle of French home life as seldom finds its way into type, for Daudet's house was his workshop, wherein the services of all the inmates were his to command. *My Brother and I*, which is included in the same volume, is said to equal in interest the pictures of Alphonse Daudet given in his son's work.

AMONG the recent publications of Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons we note the following: *Leonardo da Vinci*, from the French of Eugène Müntz; *The Column and the Arch*, by W. P. P. Longfellow; *Music and Poetry*, by Sidney Lanier; *Rembrandt: a Romance of Holland*, by Walter Cranston Larned; *Life's Comedy*,

by various authors; *An Introduction to the Study of the Renaissance*, by L. F. Field; *The Poetical and Prose Works of Lord Byron* (Vol. III., Letters and Journals); *Degeneracy*, by Eugene S Talbot, M D., of the University of Chicago, and *Overproduction and Crises*, by Karl Rodbertus, translated by Julia Franklin.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY publish a particularly interesting Spring Announcement List this month. In Fiction, Politics, Economics, Biography and Travel the list is one which must attract attention. The present expansion of the United States meets with an able advocate in Professor Franklin H. Giddings, whose book on *Democracy and Empire* will be waited for with some impatience. *The Government of Municipalities* is the title of a book by the Hon. Dorman B Eaton, formerly United States Civil Service Commissioner. One chapter in this work deals pretty freely with the relations between Tammany politics and those of the city and State of New York.

ALFRED AUSTIN, the Poet Laureate, has given us in *Lamia's Winter Quarters* another prose-idyl, interspersed with short poems called forth by the occasions given in the narrative. It is the story of the sojourn in Italy, mostly at Florence, of a party of four to whom he has previously introduced us—ladies and gentlemen of high culture, with health and leisure to enjoy, as well as mind to appreciate, their charming environment. The genial colloquies of the sprightly Lamia, the care-taking Veronica, the poet subtle to discern and apt to quote, and, lastly, the observant historian of the six months' holiday, make one wish he had been of the party. The full-page illustrations are exquisitely done.

The Home Life of Great Authors, published over ten years ago by Mrs. Hattie Tyng Griswold, won a considerable measure of popular favor for its sympathetic and unaffected delineation of the literary personalities with whom it dealt. A companion volume, compiled upon the same plan, and called *Personal Sketches of Recent Authors* (McClurg) has just been issued, and deserves a word of praise, both for its pleasant manner of narration and for the exceptionally good photographs which have been chosen to illustrate it. Among the eighteen subjects included are Renan, Arnold, Huxley and Miss Rossetti, among the dead, and, among the living, Mr. Howells, Mr. Kipling and Count Tolstoi.

THE first and large holiday edition of Mrs. Alice Morse Earle's *Home Life in Colonial Days* was exhausted within three weeks of its publication. Dealing as it does with the daily life of our great grandfathers and grandmothers, and with its many illustrations, ranging in character from specimens of samplers to quaint fireplaces and curling irons, it is a fair example of the genealogical archeology which has enlisted the services of clever writers like Mrs. Earle. Such books are calculated to keep alive a love for much that is admirable in design, and to preserve the practice of the good taste which dictated much of the severity in decoration and manners which distinguished our colonial ancestors.

Angels' Wings is the title of a new book by Edward Carpenter, soon to be published by The Macmillan Company. The author deals, in a series of essays, with art and its relation to life. Most branches of art are treated, including literature and music. Mr. Carpenter makes special reference to the changes through which art is passing by reason of the growth of democratic ideas. The argument is sustained by the reproduction of many plates from famous drawings and sculptures. Mr. Carpenter is already known by numerous books, among which are: *From Adam's Peak to Elephanta; Civilization; its Cause and Cure; England's Ideal and Other Papers on Social Subjects; Chants of Labour; a Song-Book of the People.*

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY announce the publication of a second edition of *The Student's Life of Jesus*, by George Holley Gilbert, Ph..D, D.D., Iowa, Professor of New Testament Literature and Interpretation in the Chicago Theological Seminary. The author says in his preface that the aim of this volume is different from that of the great lives of Christ, inasmuch as the *teaching* of Jesus is not discussed in detail, but only in so far as it has seemed necessary to a clear account of his character and life. Another difference in the aim of the

volume lies also in the fact that it seeks to present the subject in a form particularly suited to students. The book has been written with the conviction that a believer in Christianity may investigate the life of Jesus as scientifically as an unbeliever.

"SENTIMENTALITY in Science Teaching," by Edward Thorndyke, is the title of one of the articles in the January *Educational Review*, which number commences the *Review's* seventeenth volume and ninth year. It is a significant fact that, commencing with the new year, this influential periodical will use the conservatively amended spelling adopted by the National Educational Association. Other articles in the January number will be: The Future of the Normal School," by William T. Harris; "Professional and Academic Schools," by R. H. Thurston; "Baumeister's Handbuch der Erziehungslehre," by Paul H. Hanus; "Course of Reading for Children," by Edward Griffith; Educational Value of Biography," by Sadie E. Simons; and "Study of Education at the University of Texas," by W. S. Sutton.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY announces the publication in February, under the editorship of Frank M Chapman, of the first number of a popular bi-monthly magazine of ornithology to be known as *Bird Lore*. This magazine will aim to fill a place in the journalistic world similar to that held by the nature works of John Burroughs, Henry Van Dyke, Bradford Torrey and Olive Thorne Miller in the domain of books. The authors just mentioned, and numerous other writers known for their powers of observation and description, will be among its contributors. The illustrations will be made from photographs of birds and their nests in nature. The magazine will be the official organ of the Audubon Societies for the protection of birds, and a department devoted to their work will be under the charge of Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright.

A THIRD large edition of Marion Crawford's *Ave Roma Immortalis* has just been issued. The first edition was sold out before the day of publication, and the second within three weeks of issue. Mr. Crawford's appearance in the new rôle of historian seems to bid fair to be as gratifying to his readers as his work as a novelist. The reason may be perhaps that the material of his story of Rome has formed the groundwork and has given the plots for so many of his more popular novels. *Ave Roma Immortalis*, with its ages of romance, while a historical work in its main features, contains suggestions and material for many such novels as Saracinesca and Corleone. It is almost a novel in itself if one follow the romantic sidelight which it throws on the local traditions of the Regions or Wards of Rome. In Mr. Crawford's hands the Mother of Cities has proved a veritable mother of famous novels. Few novelists have had the fortune to find, as it were in their birthplace, such an unworked mine of material for their genius to play upon.

AMONG LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.'S recent publications the following are worthy of special notice: *The Great Lord Burghley: A Study in Elizabethan Statecraft*, by Martin A. S. Hume, author of *The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth* and *Sir Walter Raleigh*, *Old Violins*, by the Rev. H. R. Haweis. The Longmans presented this week *Lectures on the National Gallery*, by Professor J. Paul Richter; *Memories of an Old Collector*, by Count Michael Tyszkiewicz, translated from the French by Mrs. Andrew Lang; Part II. of *Catholic Faith and Practice: A Manual of Theology*, by the Rev. Alfred J. Mortimer, D.D., rector of St. Mark's, Philadelphia; *The Referendum in Switzerland*, by Simon Deploige, of the University of Louvain, translated with introduction and notes by C. P. Trevelyan, M.A,, Trinity College, Cambridge, and *Psychology in the Schoolroom*, by T. E. G. Dexter, B.A., Head Master of the Finsbury Pupil Teachers' School, and A. H. Garlick, B.A., Head Master of the Woolwich Pupil Teachers' School.

THE Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the United States Commissioner of Labor, is preparing a special American edition of *The Statesmen's Year Book* to be issued in March, 1899, by The Macmillan Company. The statistical and historical material which has hitherto made this annual so indispensable will, as usual, be brought up to date by the European editors in so far as it relates to the rest of the world. The Hon. Carroll D. Wright has under-

taken the complete enlargement and revision of the details relating to the United States. Heretofore the *Year Book* has contained but few pages of matter relating to the United States. It is now proposed to completely revise and greatly enlarge the chapters on the United States, so as to include all official information the public man, writer or speaker may require. Among other data there will appear those of the personnel of Congress and of the Federal and State governments; Finances; Population; Immigration; Production and Industry; Congress; the Army and Navy; Commerce; Diplomatic Officials, both of the United States and of foreign countries; Universities, Colleges and Schools; Shipping and Navigation; Civil Service; Public Domain; Bankruptcy; Insurance; Politics; Votes; Pensions; Patents; Liquor Traffic, and the facts relating to many other timely topics. In this edition it will be a complete "vade mecum" for every American public man, while retaining all the material relating to the rest of the world which has hitherto made it indispensable.

Reviews.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The Philippine Islands and Their People. By Dean C. Worcester, Assistant Professor of Zoölogy in the University of Michigan. The Macmillan Company.

All who have read Professor Dean C. Worcester's recent article in the *Century* on the Philippines know that he is eminently qualified by special knowledge and judicial temperament to write the much-needed book on *The Philippine Islands and Their People.* The work now published under that title has long been in preparation, and is ready at the exact time when it is most needed. Professor Worcester accompanied Dr. J. B. Steere in a thorough exploration of the Philippines in 1887–88, undertaken chiefly for scientific purposes. We suppose that no other Americans have seen as much of the islands as did the members of this party, and Professor Worcester's record of experience and observation is the only authoritative, recently written, first-hand account of actual conditions. The importance of the work calls for an extended review, and such a review will be printed in *The Outlook* at an early day. We may quote here, however, Professor Worcester's general conclusion that, "with all their amiable qualities, it is not to be denied that at present the civilized natives are utterly unfit for self-government. Their universal lack of education is in itself a difficulty that cannot be speedily overcome, and there is much truth in the statement of a priest who said of them that 'in many things they are big children who must be treated like little ones.'"—*The Outlook.*

Petrarch, the First Modern Scholar and Man of Letters. By James Harvey Robinson, Professor of History in Columbia University, with the collaboration of Henry Winchester Rolfe, Sometime Professor of Latin in Swarthmore College. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This is a selection from Petrarch's correspondence "with Boccaccio and other friends, designed to illustrate the beginnings of the renaissance." It is translated from the Latin, presumably by Professor Rolfe, and the letters are joined by Professor Robinson's interesting explanatory and descriptive running essay. It is a valuable book to the student of the time when literature and art were feeling the waft of a glorious renewal like that of spring. The time rather than the renewal is felt in the letters, which show the wonderful influence Petrarch was exerting in his country and the world. It is all of absorbing interest; the light from it is like a flare of the flame that is to rend the old time from the new, and we see it as if through the widening and lengthening rift where medievalism falls away into the past and modernism settles into place. Petrarch was not only a poet, but a vigorous and magnetic man who wrought mightily to shape great historical events.—*Independent.*

Trimalchio's Dinner by Petronius Arbiter. Translated by Harry Thurston Peck. Dodd, Mead & Co.

A fourth name may now be added to the brief list of scholars who have labored in this country on the great novel of Petronius. But the writings of Beck and Hayley, and, in a less degree, those of Crowell, are contributions to learning; Professor Peck's little volume is intended for the general reader. The main part of it contains an English version of the famous story of the dinner party given by Trimalchio,

that type of the *nouveau riche* in the early Empire. This is preceded by an introduction on prose fiction in Greece and Rome, on the novel of Petronius, and on the 'Banquet' itself. Finally, there is a good bibliography.

The introduction (which appears to be an extension of articles by the same author in 'Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities') shows thorough acquaintance with the authorities, and is the best possible account in English of the growth of the romance in antiquity. The author's apparently intimate acquaintance with modern fiction, particularly that of a certain school in France, enables him to draw very interesting parallels to the productions in the same kind by *décadent* Greeks and Romans. He has a wide knowledge of the literature of his subject, and is seldom to be caught nodding, but he is mistaken in thinking that the 'Epistles' of Alciphron, which certainly deserve all the praise he gives them, have never been translated into English. We have at hand the anonymous London version of 1791 (by two hands, T. Monro and W. Beloe). It omits (*pudoris causa*) only three of the 118 letters.

In style Professor Peck's translation is admirable It is lively and written in idiomatic English of to day, without a trace of that dialect which, in the harmful unnecessary Bohn, has done so much to corrupt the youth of England and America. The art of Petronius, whereby, at least in the 'Banquet,' he suits his speech to the speaker—never suffering the language of the narrator, Eucolpius, to degenerate into the *sermo plebeius* of the other speakers—finds faithful reflection here. In rendering a work like this, especially for the general reader, the temptation is great to see slang where no slang really is; but Professor Peck rarely yields to it.—*The Nation.*

Home Life in Colonial Days. By Alice Morse Earle. The Macmillan Company.

A good many books have been written about the lives and customs of our ancestors of colonial times, and especially about the differences between their lives and ours and the primitive and picturesque utensils which they employed in their households. These have been partly the outcome, and partly the promoting agency, of the rage for antiques. Various writers have unearthed a large amount of curious lore, which is not all of equal value, though almost every hint about the doings of the early settlers that has come through their pages goes to recreate the atmosphere and reveal the conditions pertaining to the earliest pioneers in North America. Mrs. Alice Morse Earle has done a great deal of good work in this field. Probably it is quite within bounds to say that she possesses a larger fund of vivacious and interesting knowledge about the lives and the works, the occupations and the makeshifts, the industries and the enjoyments of the Puritans and the other early colonists, than any other student in this rich domain.

Her latest book on the subject, *Home Life in Colonial Days* (Macmillan), shows a noteworthy advance over her previous work, both in the material and in the manner of its presentation. Even those who feel that we have heard as much as we care to about the domestic utensils and the customs of our forefathers will find this book full of new information and description of surprisingly fresh interest. Of course, much of it is not new; but no other single volume with which we happen to be acquainted constructs with such completeness, fairness and suggestiveness the atmosphere of colonial homes. She does not make it out romantic, nor does she lay stress upon its grimness. The picture has many sides, and discomforts and rude conditions are not described with an effort to make it seem as if their present picturesqueness detracted in any way from their imperfections in practice. The result is that Mrs. Earle has steered safely between the Scylla and Charybdis of idealism and realism into the desired haven of reality.

This volume is much more ambitious than any other by this author, and it is so diversified in character that it may be considered the best permanent result of Mrs. Earle's long research and study and travel in the field of colonial life. It is filled with appropriate and well made illustrations, which are in every case from real articles and scenes, usually from those still in existence —rare relics of past days. In the forward she tells about the long search and investigation of which these are the results: "Many a curious article as nameless and incomprehensible as the toten of an extinct Indian tribe has been studied, compared, inquired and written about, and finally triumphantly placed in the list of obsolete domestic appurtenances. From the lofts of woodsheds, under attic eaves, in dairy cellars, out of old trunks and seachests from moulding warehouses, have strangely shaped bits and combinations of wood, stuff and metal been rescued and recognized. The treasure stores of Deerfield Memorial Hall, of the Bostonian Society, of the American Antiquarian Society and many State historical societies have been freely searched."—Boston *Herald.*

Pan and the Young Shepherd. A Pastoral in Two Acts, by Maurice Hewlett. John Lane.

Mr. Hewlett has of deliberate intent indited a pastoral, and he abides by the rules of the form, revelling in anachronism and incongruity after a fashion that would have delighted the heart of the author of "Lycidas." His scene is laid in "Champney Valtort in Pascency;" his time is "what you will;" his personages are called Geron, Neanias, Balkis, and so forth; Pan and the nymphs still haunt the woods, within sound of Sir Topas' saints' bell; the villagers go to mass and quote the Authorized Version of the Bible; there are wolves in the woods, and "roots" (in the technical or agricultural sense) in the fields. It will be admitted, then, that the fine confusions of "Lycidas," of St. Peter and

the nymphs are fairly matched, if not surpassed, and Mr. Hewlett will not be surprised if the popular judgment of his work prove somewhat severe. And yet how easily the plan may be justified. *Pan and the Young Shepherd* is of no precise time, simply because it was timeless, because the emotions which it symbolizes are of no especial age, or century, or determined period.

A few months ago, in reviewing Mr. Hewlett's "Forest Lovers," we indicated that he understood the use of the antique, that he had excellently retold, for modern ears, the old romance of chivalry and adventure. Now again, in this pastoral of *Pan and the Young Shepherd*, he has shown that he can take an ancient form and make it once more significant and enchanting to all lovers of literature.—*Literature.*

Rex Regum. A Painter' Story of the Likeness of Christ from the time of the Apostles to the Present Day. By Sir Wyke Bayliss, F.S.A. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company.

No one could fail to receive with sympathy and with utter willingness to be convinced the plausible argument which Sir Wyke Bayliss advances in his study, at once reverent and scientific, of the likeness of Christ as it has been handed down in art to our own time from the earliest epoch. Yet, in the end, he leaves us necessarily, we think unpersuaded of the final authority of his investigations. "Now, as the record of the Words of Christ comes to us through Literature," he says, "so the record of the Likeness of Christ comes to us through Art. Imperfect records they are, both of them, and liable to be abused. An ambiguous word, a faulty manuscript, a printer's error, may corrupt the meaning of a whole chapter. And in like manner—for art is only another form of language, a questionable touch—the use of a defective material, an accident of workmanship, may mutilate or disfigure a likeness. But, happily, our knowledge of the sacred text does not rest on any one manuscript. There are various readings, from which, by patient labor and critical acumen, a trustworthy recension may be made. And it is the same with the likeness. It is no solitary portrait on which we have to rely. The strength of the evidence of its authenticity lies in the multiplicity of examples and the variety of forms in which we find them. Frescoes the size of life, minute engravings on glass, cloth pictures from the graves of the martyrs, mosaics, bass reliefs—every form of art practised in the time of the Apostles—yield contributary evidence." These lines clearly show the point of view from which Sir Wyke Bayliss proceeds. It is sound enough, and we admit that the evidence with which he fortifies his hypothesis has much to recommend it. Nevertheless, the last stroke of proof is missing, and while we are impressed by the continuance of a type from the very dawn of Christ's portraiture to the present day, we must regard our author's effort as suggestive but inconclusive. This much we may grant him, that he has gone further than any other writer in the support of his idea, and he has composed his essay in such a devotional spirit that we end as we began, in cordial sympathy with his aim.—New York *Tribune.*

The Rubáiyát. By Edward Fitzgerald. *Édition de luxe*, decorated by W. B. Macdougall. The Macmillan Company.

New editions of the *Rubáiyát* have been legion of late, but we are nevertheless glad to welcome the *édition de luxe* of Fitzgerald's translation just published by the Macmillan Company. The volume is a large octavo, bound in green sateen, with an elaborate cover design in gold. The quatrains are printed two to a page, each pair being enclosed by a striking decorative border, drawn by Mr. W. B. Macdougall, an artist whose work is prominent in more than one of the holiday publications this year. The designs have been engraved on wood, and the printing is done from the original blocks in a manner that could hardly be improved upon. The volume is issued in a limited edition of 1,000 copies, and is dedicated to the members of the Omar Khayám Club of London.—*The Dial.*

The Beginnings of New England. By John Fiske. New edition, profusely illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

One of the most sumptuous and sterling of the solider publications of the season is the new illustrated edition of Mr. John Fiske's *The Beginnings of New England* (Houghton). Of the original merits of Mr. Fiske's standard historical study we need not speak; and of the pictorial element now added little need be said beyond stating that the governing principle of illustration is the sound one followed in the same author's "The American Revolution." In the newer work, as in the older one, the pictures are real lights on the text, and absolute and material additions to the graphic quality and historical richness of the work. In the matter of portraits the present volume unavoidably falls somewhat short, in point of comprehensiveness, of its well equipped predecessor, for the reason that in a number of cases authentic originals are lacking. We miss, for instance, from Mr. Fiske's interesting gallery such worthies as William Bradford, Roger Williams and Thomas Hooker. On the other hand, there are a few agreeable surprises in the way of hitherto unpublished portraits—notably an attractive one of Goffe, the regicide. Very interesting are the photographic reproductions of quaint title-pages, *facsimiles* of notable documents and sign manuals—among the latter the "marks" of Miantomo, of Uncas and Squaw, of King Philip, etc. But we cannot attempt here to convey a fair notion of the pictorial scope and interest of this

noble publication. The portraits are mainly full-page photogravures, which serve at once to embellish and illustrate this well conceived, elegant volume.—*The Dial.*

Heroes of Chivalry and Romance. By Rev. A. J. Church. The Macmillan Company.

In this book the stories of the mythical heroes of the North, of Britain and of the Rhineland are told in a way to make them especially pleasing to the young. Nor is there any lack of charm or interest for older readers as well. There is something particularly delightful about these old tales of strength and valor, and in spite of their resort to the impossible and fanciful one catches in them a tantalizing glimpse of what human life must have been in the days when blood ran reddest in the veins and only a thin dividing line separated man from nature. The volume relates three of the legends made most famous by song and story—Beowulf, the Deliverer of the Danes, King Arthur and his Round Table, and the Treasure of the Nibelungs, which, with the tales immediately connected with them, make up a book of more than thirty chapters, each as fascinating as a fairy story. Several beautiful illustrations in colors illuminate the text.—Boston *Transcript.*

The Great Salt Lake Trail. By Col. Henry Inman and Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill). Illustrated by F. Colburn Clarke. The Macmillan Company.

Of the seven historic trails that cross the great plains of the interior of this continent, the old Santa Fé route has the most stirring and romantic story. That story has already been picturesquely told by Colonely Henry Inman. Encouraged by the success of that work, he now puts forth a kindred volume containing the story of the second in interest of these primitive highways of the Far West, *The Great Salt Lake Trail* Col. W F. Cody, popularly known as "Buffalo Bill," is joint author of the volume, and his quota has at least the distinctive merit of being drawn mainly from its narrator's own experience. The frontispiece, a capital photographic plate, shows the two collaborators bending over a chart of the storied route over which so many adventurous pilgrims made their way to the now populous valley of the salted inland sea. Most interesting, perhaps, of these pioneering adventurers were the Mormons; and to the trials of these sectaries during their arduous march Col. Inman devotes some interesting, let us add charitable, pages. The Salt Lake Trail was also the route followed by the expeditions of Fremont, Stansbury and Lander, and by the famous Pony Express, with its lumbering colleague, the Overland Stage. It is to the annals of the Trail in this its romantic period, long before a railway through the wilderness of sage-brush and alkali dust was thought possible, that Colonel Inman's story is devoted. It is hardly proper to call it a story: it is rather a collection of stories—an informal conglomerate of frontier yarns and pen-pictures of frontier characters. The work has little claim to literary style; it is essentially history in the rough, and fixes for the use of the future historian the salient features of a phase of peculiarly American life and manners now fading into history. The echoes of that stirring period are already dying, for America is preëminently the land of change. *The Great Salt Lake Trail* is a book that Young America, especially, will relish and profit by. It contains seven full-page illustrations by F. Colburn Clarke. A map of the Trail is of course included.—*The Dial.*

Democracy in America. By Alexis de Tocqueville. New Edition. Introduction by President Daniel C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University. 2 vols. The Century Co.

Tocqueville's record of his observations during his visit to this country in 1831 is one of the few books of its kind that has triumphantly stood the test of time and of changes so great and radical that history contains no parallel for them. In fact, the value of the work increases as the period with which it deals recedes farther into the past, not only because it offers so many and such important points for comparative study, but, above all, because it remains full of suggestion to the student of our progressive development. A new edition of the work is especially timely at the present moment, when the nation stands at the parting of the ways, hesitating between the new departure, that will sever it almost completely from its past, and the old way, that has been proved and found firm for full a hundred years. For Tocqueville was a social and political philosopher, with a keen eye for the future and its inevitable connection with the present and the past.

President Gilman's introduction lays stress on many a point that the average reader may overlook. It is thorough, minute, and yet does justice to the work as a whole. His tribute to the intellectual qualities of Tocqueville is hearty, yet strictly judicial, and he demonstrates why the Frenchman should rank with the Englishman James Bryce as the foremost of foreign writers on American institutions. This new edition is simply bound for the serious study that the work deserves, and contains a portrait of the author. —*The Critic.*

The Control of the Tropics. By Benjamin Kidd, Author of "Social Evolution." The Macmillan Company.

Thoughtful Americans, still halting between two opinions as to the great question of the hour touching our policy in regard to possible future transmarine possessions or dependencies, will find much to interest them in Mr. Benjamin Kidd's essay on *The Control of the Tropics* (Macmillan).

Besides the essay from which the little book takes its title, the tenth chapter of the author's widely read work on "Social Evolution" is given, the whole forming a booklet of one hundred pages. Mr. Kidd's argument is somewhat elaborate, and justice cannot be done to it in our limited space. His main conclusion is that as it is the manifest destiny of the tropics to be eventually controlled and administered from the temperate regions, it is hence the manifest duty of the English-speaking peoples to so act now ("with clear purpose and with courage") that this eventual control and administration shall conform to English rather than Continental standards of colonial policy. Tropical countries, he argues, should be held in the future as a trust for civilization, and not, as they usually have been in the past, as estates or "plantations" to be worked for the exclusive profit of their custodians. England's administration of India and Egypt is plainly the model Mr. Kidd would hold up for general imitation. To American minds of the "expansive" type, Mr. Kidd's pamphlet will probably open out an alluring vision of the future paramountcy of this country in the tropical regions of Central and South America, which are now parcelled out into purely nominal "republics," and whose vast resources are running to waste in hands incapable of developing them. But will protectionist America, in that great day, suddenly awaken to the broader advantages of "the open door"?—*The Dial.*

Leonardo da Vinci, Artist, Thinker and Man of Science. From the French of Eugène Müntz, Member of the Institut de France, Keeper of the collections in the École des Beaux Arts. With forty-eight plates and two hundred and fifty-two text illustrations. In two volumes. Quarto. Charles Scribner's Sons.

If none of the able and even distinguished predecessors of M. Müntz has succeeded in producing the biography of Leonardo da Vinci, which would have made our author's work unnecessary, the reason is not far to seek. The great Italian was the most versatile man of his time, and the multifarious fruits of his protean activity have required many hands and many years for their sifting, classification and elucidation. We have to-day only just about reached the point at which the historian might hope to withdraw his attention from the exclusive, exhaustive analysis of certain details, and, coördinating the results of previous investigations, show the interplay of the painter's diverse interests. It is well that this summing-up has fallen to M. Müntz. He has written much, and has written andmirably, on Italian art. He has learning, taste, and—what is of even greater service to the reader—a flexible habit of mind which enables him to make his way through the tortuous paths of Leonardo's history with ease and sympathy, never allowing either his learning or his taste to obscure the most subtle points at issue. The general reader may find these volumes a little difficult, but this is inevitable in a case where the theme is in itself of peculiar depth and complexity. M. Müntz could not, with his material, have produced a simple narrative. The elaborate study which was to be desired he has composed with exemplary judgment and skill.—New York *Tribune.*

Ave Roma Immortalis. Studies from the Chronicles of Rome. By Francis Marion Crawford. In two volumes. New York, The Macmillan Company.

Mr. Francis Marion Crawford knows his Rome full well; he can discourse upon the glories and infamies of its past, and upon the problems that beset its present—nay, he can even foreshadow its future—with epigrammatic familiarity and artistic lightness of touch. His new book, *Ave Roma Immortalis* (Macmillan), will be a joy to those who have, like him, absorbed the legends of the "lone mother of dead empires," and plodded their way "o'er steps of broken thrones and temples;" but to the seeker of guide-book knowledge, to the craver after systematic description, it will be an *inextricabilis error*, a maze without a clue. Allusion, than which the initiate finds nothing more charming, becomes to the uninitiate illusion, evasive as will o' the wisp, though hunted ever so hard among the pitfalls and in the darkness visible of dictionary of antiquities or handbook of phrase and fable. *Procul, o procul este profani!* Let the elect enjoy for once a book about Rome which contains not a single explanatory footnote or appendix—not even a preface—and in which the very illustrations in the text are from sketches made by an evident artist, and not those process cuts from photographs to which we are so often condemned by the modern craze for exactness in unimportant detail. Photographs, indeed, are here—some two-dozen full-page ones; but, well made as they are, they seem ashamed of their naked truth, and hide themselves modestly behind the tissue-paper veils with which the publisher has kindly provided them. At first sight, too, there might seem to be some system of the guide-book sort in the arrangement of the reading matter; for, after four introductory chapters on early, imperial and mediæval Rome, the next fourteen bear the titles of the Regions. And the last three chapters are entitled Leo XIII., The Vatican, and St. Peter's. But nobody need be alarmed, for Mr. Crawford roves at will, unconfined by any barriers, like the bee that takes its sweets from every side. In a word, here is a man, bred up in Rome who has drunk in its history at every pore, who has pondered long over classic and mediæval tomes, and who now gives us the refined essence of his lore in one of the most thoughtful books which the lover of Rome ever read.—*The Nation.*

Story of the Revolution. By Henry Cabot Lodge. 2 vols. Profusely Illustrated. Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Not only the soldiers and sailors of the United States, to whom the work is dedicated, but all patriotic Americans, will read, with reawakened interest, and with a heightened sense of what they owe their fathers, *The Story of the Revolution*, by Henry Cabot Lodge (2 vols. Scribners). As is implied by the well-chosen name, which answers to a happily-conceived plan of exposition, the book before us is a popular narrative rather than a learned history. It appeals, not to the controversialist or the antiquarian, but to the people at large. There are no footnotes, and seldom in the text is there an incidental citation of authority. For the accuracy of the statements of the fact the reader must take the author upon trust; on the soundness of the deduction from the given premises the reader is himself at liberty to pronounce judgment. Yet, while we have properly described this narrative as popular, while there is in its pages no parade of erudition and while what we behold in them is rather the assimilated outcome of research than the ticketed vouchers of industry, we are far from saying that they lack proofs of a broad, searching and sane philosophy. The detection and analysis of causes, the exploration and admeasurement of results, the keen and just appreciation of political tendencies, social forces and potent personalities—such are the qualities that we expect to see in a composition, not merely descriptive, but also philosophical. These qualities will be found exhibited in ample measure by the book before us. This we shall be able to prove, and, at the same time, best commend these singularly attractive volumes to the wide audience that awaits them by marking what the author has to say about certain crucial topics connected with his general subject, as, for example, the significance of the battle of Bunker Hill, the moral and material effect of the engagements at Trenton and Princeton, the consequences of Burgoyne's surrender, the campaign conducted by Greene in the Carolinas, the results of the surrender of Cornwallis, and finally the meaning of the American Revolution, comprehensively considered, to which the concluding chapter of the story is devoted.—New York *Sun*.

The Union of Italy, 1815 to 1895. By W. J. Stillman. The Macmillan Company.

The Union of Italy, 1815 to 1895, by W. J. Stillman, formerly correspondent of the London *Times* in Rome, is a compact account of the making of the Italian nation, from the standpoint of one who feels keenly that the present nation is unworthy of the sacrifices of the patriots who secured independence and unity. The author, like most present-day conservatives, has nothing but praise for the radicals of former generations, and nothing but distrust for the radicals of his own. Nevertheless, it is not to be denied that the Italian government has not fulfilled the hopes generally cherished for it when unity was achieved, and the author's fundamental thought, that the failure is due to the fact that Italy did not achieve her independence unaided, is full of truth. Mr. Stillman shows but a dim insight into the economic evils which plague the Italian people, and his history is more valuable on the side of the diplomatic relationships of the governments than of the social relationships of the people.—*The Outlook.*

The True Benjamin Franklin. By Sidney George Fisher. Lippincott & Company.

It is a singularly interesting book which Sidney George Fisher has given us under the title of *The True Benjamin Franklin.* This is a successful attempt to bring out the real lineaments of the subject of the biography, lineaments which, to a considerable extent, although not to so large an extent as in the case of Washington, have been obscured by legends. It is true that the human side of Franklin was so clearly revealed by himself in his autobiography that it was not possible for the myth makers to conceal it entirely, so they had recourse to an exaggeration of the more exemplary phases of his character. In the course of his long career as politician, philosopher, man of science, author, philanthropist, reformer and diplomatist, he did a great deal of sterling and admirable work, but almost every creditable incident of his life has been magnified until, from the great and accomplished man he truly was, he has been converted into an impossible prodigy. Almost everything, for instance, that he wrote about in science has been put down as a discovery of his own. Statements which were merely memoranda, or simply represented his method of formulating other men's knowledge, are depicted as the outcome of original thought. Thus the translation of Cicero's "Essay on Old Age," which was made by James Logan and printed by Franklin at Philadelphia in 1744, was republished in 1809 by one of his editors, William Duane, in a collective edition of Franklin's works. Other editors have carried the process of expurgation to a ridiculous extreme, and it must be admitted that some of his letters, as, for example, one on the choice of a mistress, cannot be published in full. The necessity of some elisions of the kind did not warrant Temple Franklin in transforming the vigorous Anglo-Saxon of his grandfather's writings into stilted Latin phrases. Much less did it justify Weems, in his version of the autobiography, in substituting the "American Aquatic" for "Water American," the nickname which, as Franklin tells us, his fellow printers in London gave him because he would drink nothing but water. The author of the book before us believes in letting Franklin speak for himself wherever this may be done without shocking too grievously the reader's sense of propriety, and the result is that we are brought nearer to the man as he was than in any previous biography.

In saying this we do not overlook the popular life by Parton or the elaborate work by Bigelow. —New York *Sun*.

The Provincial Governor. Evarts Boutell Greene. Longmans, Green & Co.

Samuel Adams and Patrick Henry, the imposition of a trifling tax, injudicious statesmen in the mother country, could never have promoted the American Revolution. Contemporary philosophers could hardly account for it. Here at home it seemed to grow without assignable cause. Deep forces had been long at work which were connected with a sense of divergent interests. In these, rather than in the fervor of the patriot, which was perhaps little more reasonable than the headlong passion of the mob, are we to look for the motives of the war of independence. In the conflicts between the provincial governor and the provincial assembly this gradually awakening of a consciousness of divergence can be most easily studied. These issues give to the study of "the provincial governor" its great importance. The questions involved are not of merely antiquarian or temporary or local interest; they are vital, permanent and fundamental.

This then is the value of Mr. Greene's exhaustive study, originally prepared as a dissertation for the degree of doctor of philosophy and now expanded into a solid treatise. The proprietary colony like the royal possessed the representative of an externally imposed authority, but the elective governors of Rhode Island and Connecticut stood upon a different footing and are excluded. The period embraced is that between 1688 and the last French war, excluding the complications of the Revolutionary era, and presenting a simple view of the normal working of the provincial constitution. And the field of study is naturally restricted in general to those colonies which afterwards became part of the United States. The appendices contain a series of commissions and sets of instructions to royal and proprietary governors, a list of authorities and an excellent index

It is not an excessive statement which reckons Mr. Greene's monograph of monumental value in historical study —New York *Sun*.

A Life of William Shakespeare. By Sidney Lee. With Portraits and Facsimiles. The Macmillan Company.

Mr Sidney Lee's *Life of William Shakespeare* is based on his article which appeared last year in the fifty-first volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography,' and which was at once recognized as a very strong and thorough piece of work, presenting within a brief compass all the ascertained facts in regard to Shakespeare's career. That article, by revision, expansion and change, has grown to the dimensions of a volume of moderate size, the aim of which is to present, in direct and simple narrative, the dramatist's personal history, based upon the attested facts and dates, avoiding æsthetic criticism or psychological inquiry; and, so far as literary estimates of the plays are introduced, using them solely with reference to biographical purposes. In the accomplishment of this design Mr. Lee has written a book for which all students of Shakespeare have long waited—an exhaustive, well-written statement of the facts in the dramatist's life, with full references to the original sources of information. The book will take its place at once as an authoritative handbook for the Shakespearean student. It does not invade the territory occupied by Professor Dowden, George Brandes Professor Ten Brink, or any of the extremely valuable expositions of Shakespearean art and genius; it is supplementary to them all, and essential to the student who has them all. The volume throws fresh light on the circumstances under which some of the plays were written; on Shakespeare's relations with Ben Jonson and the episode of the boy actors; on his relations to James I., and on his financial affairs. Mr. Lee has treated the sonnets from an original point of view, gained by a study of the contemporaneous movement in sonnet-writing all over Europe; and the student will find it an antipodal position to that taken by Mr. Wyndham in his very interesting treatment of this subject. Mr. Lee does not believe, in a word, that the sonnets have the autobiographical importance which has been attached to them. He dismisses the theories about the Earl of Pembroke and Mary Fitton, and makes a suggestion of his own. A very valuable part of this volume is the appendix, which covers the sources of biographical knowledge, the career of the Earl of Southampton, "The Vogue of the Elizabethan Sonnet," Mr. William Herbert, and other matters of interest to students of the great dramatist. The book will take rank among the foremost achievements of English literary scholarship.—*The Outlook*.

Philadelphia. The Place and Its People. By Agnes Repplier. The Macmillan Company.

To summarize within the compass of four hundred pages the principal events in the life of a great city for the space of two centuries, to deal not only with its history in the ordinary sense, but with its social history as well, this were an undertaking calculated to make one linger shivering on the brink and fear to launch away. But Miss Repplier essays the task with a light heart and an equally light touch, and a very entertaining volume is the result. Through it all runs a vein of good-humored satire that is sometimes sharp enough, however, for all its good humor. Indeed, the temptation toward the humorously satirical is at times unduly manifest if the decorum of historical narrative is held of much account, it may perhaps be urged in some quarters. Be that as it may, Miss Repplier succeeds in being eminently readable and can afford to make light of her critics therefore.

The book it seems to us, in spite of some minor shortcomings, is a distinct success in its own line, because from out of this pleasant narrative, as a setting, there emerges a very clear presentment of what Philadelphia has stood for in the past and for what it stands in the present. From its perusal the reader will obtain in all probability, unless unusually obtuse, an intelligent conception of the city's characteristics which differentiate it so strongly from other American communities, and the reason therefor. Miss Repplier does not shrink from criticising certain aspects of her subject, and in spite of her pride in the Quaker City, she is not an indiscriminating admirer of all within its borders. She is, for instance, properly severe upon certain aberrations of modern architecture which it affords for the admiration or scorn of men, according to the amount of their intelligence; and it is refreshing, indeed, to find a Philadelphian daring to utter the truth about the terrible City Hall. But the Philadelphians should forgive her this ingratitude to her for having written the most readable account of their city that has yet appeared, and all other readers will thank her for having afforded them a large amount of pleasure in this, her latest effort.—Boston *Transcript*.

EDUCATIONAL.

University Addresses. Being Addresses on Subjects of Academic Study, delivered to the University of Glasgow. By John Caird, D.D. The Macmillan Company.

The late Principal of Glasgow University was dominated by two affections—love of study and love of the students to whom he stood in the relation, not so much of teacher, as of guide, philosopher and friend. Both are admirably illustrated in this volume, which has a short preface by Mr Edward Caird, the Master of Balliol and the Principal's brother by blood and in the bonds of Hegelian enthusiasm The late Dr Caird had a great command of an Olympian —occasionally too Olympian—eloquence; his conception of the real function of a University was mediæval in its loftiness; and he was somewhat of a precisian in style, as all careful Scottish students of English are His addresses are therefore readable, carefully written and gently stimulating

He is seen at his best in his studies of what Mr Edward Caird terms the "great authors" who are "representatives of University studies" in his papers on Erasmus, Galileo, Bacon Hume and Butler. Here he is more of the lucid thinker and critic than of the preacher. They show, too, that he was not without a vein of humor or sarcasm Dr Caird's essay on Butler will be read with advantage by those who are inclined to accept without reservation Mr Gladstone's views of the "Analogy" and its author, and ultra Baconians will find the paper on their idol to be somewhat of a corrective They are reminded that Copernicus, Galileo Kepler, Gilbert, and other experimental investigators, in obedience to a common impulse, had already, before Bacon took pen in hand, practised with splendid success what he preached

This volume is one which will be read with interest and profit by men of culture in the comprehensive sense It indicates the high water mark, not of Scottish research in theology or metaphysics, but of dignified and yet unpretentious Scottish scholarship —*Literature*.

Iphigenie auf Tauris. By Göthe. *Jungfrau von Orleans.* By Schiller. The Macmillan Company.

Two more volumes of The Macmillan Company's excellent German series (60 cents a volume) are before us, Göthe's *Iphigenie auf Tauris*, edited much better than has been done before in America, by Dr. Eggert, and Schiller's *Maid of Orleans*, presented with much elaboration, though hardly as happily from the literary side, by Dr. Humphreys. Both books are to our mind needlessly swelled by indexes, about as useful here as they would be to a table of logarithms, and by bibliographies. Dr. Humphreys offers four other appendixes. Both introductions and notes could be greatly shortened without loss, but their very bulk will appeal to many, and their industrious scholarship will command the respect of all. We wish, however, that the commentaries had been more on literary and critical lines. The letter killeth in German as well as in Scripture. The philological bacillus is still doing its evil work among us, though the disease is becoming of a milder type.—*The Churchman*.

Industrial Electricity. Translated by A. G. Elliott from the French of H D. Graffigny. The Macmillan Company.

Mr. A. G Elliott's little work on *Industrial Electricity* is the first and introductory volume of an electro-mechanical series published by Whitaker & Co, London, and The Macmillan Company, New York. The editor, in introducing the volumes, expresses the belief that there is room for them because they explain in very clear and non-mathematical language the many and various applications of electricity. Many thousand copies of the original French edition have been sold. The present volume is divided into short chapters, each dealing with a separate branch of practical electricity—its nature, the units, magnetism and induction, practical measurement, chemical generators, accu-

mulators, dynamo-electric machinery, electric light, electricity as a motive power, electric chemistry and electro-plating, bells and telephones, and telegraphs. In the succeeding volumes of the series the more important branches of the subjects touched upon here will be treated separately and in detail.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

The Federalist. Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. Henry Holt & Co.

A new edition of *The Federalist*, edited by Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, contains an interesting introduction, and presents several features of interest to students and lawyers. Among these are Hamilton's preliminary outline and the table of contents and introduction of the first edition. A synopsis of each essay is given at its head, with references to the newspapers in which the essays first appeared. The text has also been annotated to explain obscure allusions; and in an Appendix we have the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution, with references to the decisions of the Supreme Court bearing on each clause, and much other interesting matter. For the first time, *The Federalist* has been thoroughly indexed in this compact volume.—*The Critic.*

Practical Plant Physiology. By Dr. W. Detmer. Translated from the second German edition by S. A. Moor, M.A. (Camb.), F.L.S. The Macmillan Company.

A translation of Detmer's "Pflanzenphysiologische Practicum" will doubtless be very acceptable to students of vegetable physiology in English-speaking countries. Since its publication Detmer's work has always been a standard one, and its second edition was in many ways a great improvement on the first. However, notwithstanding the high reputation of the German edition, it seems a pity that the translator should decide that "no sufficient reason has been found for addition or alteration;" for, with but little extra trouble, a very complete English text-book could have been made of the translation. By including physiological work published since 1895, and by the addition of more complete references to older researches, the usefulness of the book would have been largely increased.

The German edition has already been reviewed in a previous number of *Nature*, so that little need be said of the translation. The translator's style is good, and he reproduces faithfully the sketchy and note-book-like form of the original. It may be added that the English edition is well printed, and the illustrations have hardly suffered in their reproduction.—*Nature.*

Elements of Sociology. By Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology at Columbia University. The Macmillan Company.

In his *Elements of Sociology: A Text-Book for Colleges and Schools*, Professor Giddings, of Columbia, has not made a mere abridgment of his "Principles of Sociology" (now translated into French, Russian and Spanish), but has produced a new book. By such books he has effectively rebutted the allegation, made years ago by Mr. Leslie Stephen, that sociology was but a name for a mass of undisguised facts and crude moralizings. In the present book he has worked out some portions of sociological theory more fully than in the "Principles." In the concluding pages on "Psychical Causation and Laws" is an original contribution both to psychological and sociological theory. In the successively developing stages of the "Social Mind" it is found that sympathetic like-mindedness, the primary type of social action, and formal like-mindedness, the secondary type, conforming to tradition and authority, yield diminishing returns of satisfaction. The former, blindly impulsive, is often destructive and costly; the latter protects abuses and bars progress. In Professor Giddings's "Analysis of Democracy" he remarks that those who regard it as merely a form of government have hardly begun to understand it. True democracy is ethical like-mindedness, in which reason and conscience are the controlling elements in forming and executing policies for the organization and perfection of social life, "in order that the great end of society, the perfection of the individual personality, may be completely attained." In view of the impossibility of covering the field of economical, legal, and political science in college courses, Professor Giddings suggests what seems to us eminently desirable, viz., that a large part of the time now devoted to such branches as Political Economy, Civics, etc, should be devoted to the more radical study of the nature and laws of human society.—*The Outlook.*

Analytical Geometry for Technical Schools and Colleges. By P. A. Lambert, M.A., Instructor in Mathematics, Lehigh University. The Macmillan Company.

In the selection and arrangement of the material in this text-book the author has followed French rather than English usage. After an introduction to rectangular co-ordinates he devotes a short chapter (15 pages) to the straight line, circle and conic sections, developing but briefly the fundamental properties. The next two chapters (32 pages) are devoted to the plotting of algebraic and transcendental equations. Here he lays a good deal of stress on a part of the work which is too often insufficiently treated in text-books. Students of engineering and physics will find a good drill in plotting those equations which they so often meet. Some portions of the chapter, however, would seem too difficult for a first reading. After devoting a chapter each to the transformation of co ordidates and to polar co ordinates he gives in the next three chapters (52 pages) the analytical treatment of the straight line, circle and conic sections, after which comes a chapter on the general equation

of the second degree. In the later chapters of the book he treats of line co-ordinates, cross ratio, graphic representation of imaginaries and gives an introduction to geometry of three dimensions. After reading the book one will feel, I think, that the best part is the chapters on curve-tracing. The rest seems almost too incomplete to be thorough. In assigning to Argand the first representation of the complex variable by a point in a plane he evidently has not heard of Caspar Wessel's memoir to which attention was called in 1895 by Mr. S. D. Christensen.—*Journal of Pedagogy.*

A Short History of English Literature. By George Saintsbury, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. The Macmillan Company.

Mr. George Saintsbury is thoroughly competent to write a history of English literature; his knowledge is full and accurate, and he has the art of making himself clearly understood. We cannot conscientiously recommend his style as a model, picturesque and forcible as it frequently is, but he easily finds his facts and presents them, which is the best part of a historian's task. In this book of over 800 pages he has outlined with notable care the nature and course of English literature from the earliest Anglo-Saxon poetry down to Tennyson and his contemporaries. Of course, thoroughness, in the sense of the word which includes expansive completeness, could not be reasonably looked for within the limits of a single volume; still Mr. Saintsbury has been able to crowd in, without confusion, almost all of the essentials necessary to an intelligent comprehension of the subject treated. With the aid of the very full table of contents and the excellent index, there will be little difficulty in pursuing investigation of any particular line of historical development, or in studying the main surroundings of any particular author. Mr. Saintsbury's acquaintance with early French literature is clearly shown in this work, and it has been of great value. We may not always accept his critical conclusions, although these are sound as a rule, the exceptions being too strongly marked to escape instant notice. The book will be a useful addition to every library of English literature.—*The Independent.*

Rivers of North America. A Reading Lesson for Students of Geography and Geology. By Professor Israel C. Russell, of the University of Michigan G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This book is for amateur as well as professional students, for all who are interested in learning how the hilly landscape, whose contour shows no change from century to century, acquired its features. Job observed that "the waters wear the stones," but the immensity of the work thus done is as yet unsuspected except by the physiographer and his pupils. In such a book as this he shows us the rivers at their time-long work of land-sculpture. It is a satisfaction to know that though in the end "the earth be removed, and the mountains carried into the midst of the sea," our habitable area is thus lowered only about one foot in nine thousand years. Meanwhile the destructive process is attended with æsthetic benefit in the charm or grandeur of the natural scenery it creates. Professor Russell has certainly brought well within the scope of the general reader a subject regarded as a province of the learned. The book is well illustrated and indexed.

Thoughts and Theories of Life and Education. By J. L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co.

This book is not a logical treatise upon the subjects indicated in its title. Logic is an adjustment of truth. But the essence of truth is a greater thing than its adjustment. And it is with the essence of truth that this book deals. It is a casket of separate gems. It is filled with well-considered, tersely expressed, fundamental principles concerning life, its possibilities, and its destiny. And it deals with life, not in its mere outward forms, but in its higher and nobler aspects. The learned writer assumes that man was not made for this world, but that the world was made for man; that all our activities, moral, intellectual and physical, ought to result in the development of worthy character in ourselves and others.—*Educational Review.*

Famous Problems of Elementary Geometry. By Felix Klein. Translated by W. W. Beman and D. E. Smith. Ginn & Co.

Our mathematical readers who do not read German will be glad to know that they have now before them a translation of a discussion of three famous geometric problems of antiquity, namely, the duplication of the cube, the trisection of an angle, and the quadrature of the circle as seen through modern eyes. This discussion took place at Göttingen at a meeting of the German Association for the Advancement of the Teaching of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, and was presented by the great German mathematician, Professor Felix Klein, with the purpose of bringing the study of mathematics in the university and gymnasium into closer connection. Such an important work as this will doubtless be read very widely, and the joint translators have done good service in making this discussion more available by the excellent translation we have before us.—*Nature.*

Commercial Cuba. By William J. Clark. Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Commercial Cuba, by William J. Clark, which the Scribners have just published, is a thoroughly good and useful book. Except for a slight, but (for his purpose) sufficient account o Cuba manners and customs, especially as affect

ing business habits, the author holds himself strictly to his task of describing the actual and potential, commercial and industrial condition of Cuba. We should not know where to find within another pair of covers so much and so carefully sifted information bearing on this subject. With the necessary warnings against pinning too implicit faith to statistics drawn from Spanish sources, which notoriously make of statistics one of the most inexact of sciences, the tables of debt and revenue, and trade and production which Mr. Clark has compiled may be studied with real profit. His painstaking account of the railway and telegraph systems; of highways and harbors; of rivers and water-supplies, and light-houses; of sugar and tobacco-growing; and his detailed description of each province and of every city of any size, together with a "business directory" for the whole island, make his book one of great value for reference as well as for practical guidance. In the present situation of Cuban affairs it should command a wide sale. Its accuracy is certainly of a high order.—*The Nation.*

Lecture Notes on the Theory of Electrical Measurements. By William A. Anthony. John Wiley & Sons.

This little volume is designed to furnish the student with the broad outlines of the subject treated, and to thus assist him in getting possession of the subject as more elaborately presented in a series of lectures. The fundamental equations upon which electrical measurements are based are given, and the physical conditions to which they apply are stated with clearness. The book opens with a short chapter on C.G.S. units. Then follow chapters on the magnetic field, current, potential and electromotive force and resistance, with a statement of Ohm's law. The international electrical units are then treated. The general plan of measuring resistance, current and potential is explained, the instruments used being represented in diagram. The second branch of the subject closes with a treatment of the methods of calibrating ampèremeters, voltmeters, resistance sets and bridge wires. The remaining portion of the work, comprising sixteen pages, is devoted to the effects of the current in heating, glow and arc lighting, electrolysis and electro magnetic induction. The electro-magnetic circuit is also discussed. The book is provided with an index and table of contents.—*Science.*

The Arithmetic of the Steam Engine. By E. Sherman Gould. D. Van Nostrand Co.

The Arithmetic of the Steam Engine, by E. Sherman Gould, contains, in the words of the author, "the fundamental principles of the steam engine, and the practical calculations based on them." Although styled an arithmetic, its use bespeaks a working knowledge of elementary mathematics, but only to the extent that the subject really demands. It would be a primer to the theoretical physicist, but is a helpful aid for the practical engineer who has aspirations. Brief chapters on Heat and Ice are followed by the division of steam, which treats in turn of Pressure and Volume, Combustion, Efficiency of the Steam Engine, Indicator Diagrams, the Compound Engines, etc. Tables are added, giving properties of Saturated Steam and Hyperbolic Logarithms.—*Marine Engineering.*